

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 7 1985
date entered SEP 5 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Watch Hill Historic District

2. Location

street & number Bounded roughly by Breen, Watch Hill, and East Hill Roads; Block Island Sound; Little N.A. not for publication
city, town Westerly Narragansett Bay; and Pawcatuck River congressional district #2
N.A. vicinity of Hon. Claudine Schneider

state Rhode Island code 44 county Washington code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N.A. in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number N.A.

city, town N.A. N.A. vicinity of state N.A.

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Westerly Town Hall

street & number Broad Street

city, town Westerly state Rhode Island 02891

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historical and Architectural Resources of Westerly, R.I. has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

city, town Providence state Rhode Island

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

200 2 932

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Watch Hill, one of Rhode Island's most attractive and best preserved coastal communities, developed as a seaside summer resort of hotels and substantial dwellings in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The village occupies a scenic shoreside expanse of hilly ground. The area is largely suburban in character, with an irregular pattern of streets containing detached houses set on landscaped lots interspersed with woodland and marshland. The houses are executed in the various styles common in the decades immediately preceding and following the turn of the twentieth century. Nearly ninety percent of the 247 buildings in the district are residential structures, the majority built between 1840 and 1930. The relatively uniform scale and the predominant use of shingled wood-frame construction give Watch Hill a considerable degree of visual harmony.

Watch Hill is situated at the extreme southwestern corner of Rhode Island in the town of Westerly, on a roughly triangular neck of land bounded southerly by Block Island Sound (the Atlantic Ocean) and northwesterly by Little Narragansett Bay and the Pawcatuck River, the last two of which form the boundary between Westerly and Stonington, Connecticut. At the end of the neck are two points: crescent-shaped Napatree Point, running off to the west, and Watch Hill Point, running off to the south (the latter the site of a lighthouse since 1808). For the most part the ocean shoreline encompasses unbroken, gently curving stretches of sandy beach. The bay shore is more convoluted, with three small coves separating subsidiary peninsulas. The terrain at Watch Hill is uneven, with a number of knolls, depressions, and tiny ponds. The trees and shrubbery planted on house lots, the woods and vines on undeveloped parcels, and the tall reeds filling the marshes combine to create a strong countrified ambience. The changes in elevation and relatively dense vegetation separate the district visually into distinct subsections. The pattern of settlement, characterized by curving streets winding over and around the hillsides, is well suited to the picturesque landscape.

The primary route through the district follows Watch Hill Road, Westerly Road, and Wauwinnet Avenue to Bay Street, the village's main street. Commercial activity is concentrated on Bay Street, a thoroughfare running tangent to the shore of Little Narragansett Bay with a small waterfront park on one side. At its southwesterly end, Bay Street terminates at the Flying Horse Carousel, a local landmark listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The earliest resort development occurred in the area adjoining Bay Street, Plympton Road, and L-shaped Bluff Avenue (including Larkin Road, see district map), where the first hotels--two of which survive--and summer houses were built. Today this village center contains a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional structures, including the Watch Hill Chapel and the Post Office. The portions of the district to the northeast are almost entirely residential. Though they were built up after 1885, these areas contain scattered remnants from earlier periods,

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such as two former farmhouses dating from the eighteenth century: Inglecote on Westerly Road and the Misquamicut Inn on Misquamicut Road. The density and siting of buildings in the sections around Misquamicut Road and Everett, Niantic, and Ninigret Avenues are characteristically suburban. Along Ocean View Highway and Yosemite Valley Road, some houses are set on more spacious parcels and have more the appearance of country estates.

Over the past fifty years the greatest change at Watch Hill has been wrought by the hurricane of 1938, which destroyed over fifty houses. Since then few old structures have been demolished. The intrusive impact of new construction in the district has been limited by the dispersal of modern structures on building sites scattered throughout the area. In spite of improved regional transportation, Watch Hill is still relatively remote from urban areas and has escaped pressures for more intensive development. Though the number of year-round inhabitants has increased, the community retains its seasonal nature, its population fluctuating from over 60 families in winter to over 300 in summer.

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INVENTORY

Contributing structures include the buildings erected during Watch Hill's period of growth as a summer resort, from the 1840s through the 1930s, together with earlier buildings which reflect prior development but became part of the resort community (e.g., farmhouses converted to summer cottages or guest houses). *The period of significance extends from the eighteenth century to 1935.

Although a number of structures have been altered, some by the addition of modern wall-cover materials, original trim elements often remain. Such buildings have been defined as contributing since they are historically part of the built environment of Watch Hill and they could be restored to their original appearance. In some cases, where trim elements have been totally removed or covered, buildings have still been defined as contributing if their scale, form, massing, and siting make them essential parts of historic blockscapes. In cases where buildings have been extensively altered and their appearances have been totally transformed (e.g., garages of the 1910s and 1920s converted to residences that look like 1950s ranch houses), the structures have been designated as non-contributing.

A consistent and comprehensive system of addresses is lacking at Watch Hill. Some buildings are set at a street corner, in the middle of a block, or far back on a lot in a manner that makes it difficult to determine on what street the building is located. For the purposes of this nomination, each building has been assigned a location based on the one listed for it in Westerly tax records, even though the street designated may not be the one physically closest to the building (e.g., the two houses near Mastuxet Terrace, map numbers 44 and 45, that are identified in town records as properties on Bluff Avenue). Streets have been listed in alphabetical order, and buildings in the order in which they appear on the street. The inventory entries have been numbered in sequence. These inventory-entry numbers have been used as map numbers to identify the location of each property on the district map.

N.B. Non-contributing buildings are marked by the prefix "NC."

Unless otherwise stated, buildings are of shingle-clad wood-frame construction.

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ALOHA ROAD

- NC 1 Longshore III, now Treasure East (ca 1925, ca 1960): This dwelling comprises two sections: an older 1-story, hip-roof, weathered shingle structure attached to a large 2-story, gable-roof, painted shingle addition. The original portion was built as chauffeur's quarters for Longshore II. The modern section, with picture windows and an extensive 2nd-story deck, is larger and more visually prominent than the original building. (see Longshore II, number 151)
- NC 2 Anthony C. Fonda House (1980): An asymmetrically massed Tudor-style tract house composed of 1- and 2-story blocks covered with shed, saltbox, and jerkin-head roofs. Exterior wall surfaces are covered with stucco articulated with simulated half-timbering. This house occupies the site of an earlier dwelling, Treasure Hill, which burned in 1976.

AQUIDNECK AVENUE

- NC 3 Chez Moi (1950s): An asymmetrically massed, 1-story, hip-roof, French Provincial-style brick ranch house.
- 4 Echo Lodge (ca 1886 et seq.): A large 2½-story, gable-roof Queen Anne dwelling dominated by an asymmetrically placed 3-story, octagonal corner tower capped by a domical ogee-curve roof. A veranda terminates in a conical-roof gazebo (now glazed) set at the foot of the corner tower. The exterior has been aluminum sided and a long shed-dormer addition interrupts the roof massing. The house was built for James Emott, who sold it in 1894 to William C. Doane of Cincinnati, a prominent 19th-century Baptist hymn writer.
- NC 5 House (ca 1975): A tall 1½-story, gable-roof, Contemporary style dwelling with asymmetrical massing and a 2nd-story balcony cut into the roof.
- 6 Bay Ridge (ca 1905): A large Modern Colonial dwelling with a massive gambrel roof that encompasses the second story and attic. The roof mass is broken by several small symmetrically disposed shed dormers and a central cross-gambrel on the facade which contains a bay window. There is a wraparound veranda recessed into the mass of the building. The house was the summer residence of Lewis H. English, president of the New Haven Savings Bank.

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Aquidneck Avenue (cont.)

7 Craigie Brae (late 18th or early 19th century?, altered late 19th century): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling set end to the street, with deep overhanging eaves, eave returns on the gable ends, and a massive center chimney. A veranda on the northwesterly side of the house shelters an entrance and continues as a recessed porch in the end away from the street. There is an off-center entrance in the street facade, and a Palladian stairhall window, a columned porch, and an asymmetrically placed interior chimney on the south-easterly side. The house is now covered with aluminum siding. It appears that this structure might be a Colonial- or Federal-era dwelling altered in the Colonial Revival style, but no house is shown on this site on any maps prior to 1895. At the turn of the century the house was owned by Dr. James MacAllister of Philadelphia and used by him as a summer residence. MacAllister, a native of Scotland, served successively as superintendent of the Milwaukee and Philadelphia Public Schools and as president of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia.

8 Sunset Hill (1913-1915; Grosvenor Atterbury and John A. Tompkins, architects): A rambling 2-story, hip-roof stone villa situated on a dramatic hillside site surrounded by paved terraces and terraced lawns. The house comprises a central section flanked by splayed wings connected to the main mass by squat octagonal towers with low-pitch conical roofs. The building embraces a courtyard closed by a high stone wall pierced by shuttered arched openings. Detailing includes arched window openings on the first floor, a central bow window, and wrought-iron 2nd-floor balconies. The landscaping was executed by Wadley & Smythe of New York. The grounds contain a preexisting octagonal gazebo with a flaring conical roof topped by a dovecote. The house was built by the R.A. Sherman Company of Westerly for Mary Thaw Thompson, daughter of Pennsylvania Railroad magnate William Thaw of Pittsburgh and wife of William R. Thompson of New York. Sunset Hill has long been owned by prominent New York financier and businessman Hunter S. Marston.

ARRAQUAT ROAD

9 Everbreeze (ca 1930): A 2½-story, gable-roof, clapboard neo-Colonial dwelling with an asymmetrical facade containing an off-center entrance under a gable-roof portico.

NC 10 North Cove (ca 1910): A 2½-story, gambrel-roof, dwelling with shed dormers and paired exterior end chimneys. Set on a sloping site, the

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Arraquat Road (cont.)

original structure is now surrounded by a number of unsympathetic 1- and 2-story, shed- and flat-roof, shingled additions, one with a basement-level garage. The house was at one time occupied as a summer residence by Frederick J. Kingsbury, Jr., of New Haven.

- 11 Westmorelands (ca 1910): A 2½-story, hip-roof, stuccoed Mission-style dwelling with rectangular-block massing, a first-floor arcade on the facade, deep eaves with stick bracketing, and shaped gables breaking up through the eaves. A modern 1-story, gable-roof addition with sliding glass doors conflicts with the architectural character of the original structure. The house was built for Mrs. George W. McLanahan, wife of a prominent journalist from Washington, D.C. The McLanahans built other houses at Watch Hill (see numbers 104, 152 and 166).
- 12 Shortlands (ca 1905): A long 2½-story, hip-roof dwelling with tripartite massing formed by a central section flanked by splayed wings. The house has a central entrance porch and paired end porches, paired exterior end chimneys, wide overhanging eaves with stick bracketing, asymmetrical fenestration, a central hip-roof dormer, and a wall extending from the east end of the building. It was built as a summer residence for F. Kingsbury Curtis of New York.

BAY STREET

- 13 Flying Horse Carousel (1876; Charles Dare Company, builders): A carousel of 20 carved wood horses suspended from a revolving superstructure on steel rods, sheltered by a dodecagonal hip roof on field stone columns that also support sections of white painted picket fencing. One of the oldest carousels in the United States--some sources claim the oldest--this is the only flying-horse carousel surviving in the country. It was brought to Watch Hill in 1883 and was originally sheltered under canvas; the present enclosure dates from a later period. Originally horse-drawn and later water-powered, it is now electrified. The carousel is maintained by the Watch Hill Improvement Society and underwent restoration in the 1960s and 1970s. It was entered in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.
- NC 14 Cabanas (1960s): A 1-story structure on wood pilings of wood-panel construction, comprising flat-roof cabana units arranged in parallel rows with intervening aisles open to the sky.

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Bay Street (cont.)

- 15 Former Crown Theatre, later Ninigret Theatre; now Fiore's Market (ca 1905, remodeled 1940s): A 1½-story, end-jerkin-head-roof structure sheathed with asbestos shingles, with a shallow pent roof above a plate-glass storefront. Originally built as a silent-motion-picture theatre, the building was converted for use as a grocery store in the 1940s.
- 16 Nash's Newstand (1913): A small 1-story, hip-roof structure with its original store front sheltered by a front veranda recessed under the roof mass.
- NC 17 Commercial Building (early 1970s): A 1½-story, shed-roof structure which is a multi-unit version of the building standing immediately to the north (number 19). It has plate-glass storefronts sheltered by a veranda and clerestory windows in the facade above the veranda roof.
- NC 18 Commercial Building (ca 1980): A plain 1-story, end-gable-roof structure with a pent roof on the facade and bay windows.
- NC 19 Commercial Building (early 1970s): A small 1½-story, shed-roof structure with a veranda sheltering a single plate-glass storefront and clerestory windows in the facade above the veranda. It is identical in design to the building standing to the south (number 17).
- 20 Commercial Building (early 1900s, remodeled 1940s): A 2-story structure with a low-pitch end-gable roof and a shallow recessed veranda sheltering a shopfront.
- 21 Commercial Building (ca 1890): A small 1½-story, end-gable-roof commercial structure with a turned-post front veranda. It is sheathed partly in vertical-board siding and partly in shingles.
- 22 Commercial Block (ca 1910): A 1½-story structure with an M-profile double-gable roof pierced by hip-roof dormers breaking up through the eaves. Set on a corner lot, it has plate-glass storefronts sheltered by a veranda encircling two sides of the building.
- NC 23 Sisson Block (1938): A long, 2-story, flat-roof commercial building with first-story storefronts under a veranda topped with a parapet and three symmetrically placed balcony units capped by pediments. The building is covered with asbestos and wood shingles. The pediments and the oculus windows that they contain give this structure a slight neo-Colonial flavor.

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Bay Street (cont.)

- 24 Commercial Block, formerly Columbia House (ca 1890, rebuilt ca 1916): A 2-story, flat-roof structure with plate-glass storefronts under a front veranda and a roof parapet broken by a central gable containing a lunette window. The building is now covered with asbestos shingles. This was formerly the lower portion of the Columbia House Hotel, a large structure partly destroyed by fire in 1916. The surviving lower floors were refurbished and adapted for commercial use after the fire.
- NC 25 Watch Hill Yacht Club (1939): A 2-story, gable-roof, shingle and stucco building constructed on pilings in the harbor. The Yacht Club was founded in 1913. The present structure was erected to replace one that was built in 1922 and destroyed in the hurricane of 1938.
- 26 Ridley Watts Memorial, "The Dreamer" (1940; Sylvia Shaw Judson, sculptor): A drinking fountain comprising a cast-bronze statue of a small boy set in a circular granite basin on a cylindrical granite pedestal. The boy is represented in a sitting posture, with his head resting on an upraised knee and his other leg folded beneath him. The fountain was donated to the village by summer resident Mrs. Ridley Watts in memory of her husband, a prominent New York City dry-goods merchant.
- 27 Ninigret Statue (1911, 1916; Enid Yandell, sculptor; Alexis Rudier, founder): A cast-bronze sculpture of the Indian Chief Ninigret, represented in a kneeling posture with a blackfish in each hand. Executed in Paris in 1911 by the American artist Enid Yandell, a one-time student in the studio of Auguste Rodin, the statue was reportedly modeled after an Indian then appearing in Europe with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. It was donated to the village of Watch Hill in 1916 by Mrs. Clement A. Griscom in memory of her husband. The figure was once part of a fountain with water issuing from the fishes' mouths. It has been moved three times from its original location at Westerly Road and Ninigret Avenue and is now mounted on a boulder set in a small waterfront park designed by landscape architect Marian Coffin.
- 28 Commercial Block (ca 1900): A long, 2-story, flat-roof, clapboard structure with shop fronts under a front veranda and rooms on the second floor.
- 29 Commercial Building (ca 1910): A 2-story, shed-roof structure sheathed with vertical-groove siding on the facade and clapboards on the sides and rear. It has plate-glass shop fronts under a columned veranda

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Bay Street (cont.)

with a roof balustrade.

- 30 Commercial Building (ca 1910): A 2½-story, cross-jerkin-head-roof structure now covered with vertical-groove plywood panels on the front and asphalt siding on the sides. It has an original storefront under a veranda with turned posts supporting a glazed 2nd-story porch. This building was first occupied by the Watch Hill Pharmacy.
- 31 Narragansett House (ca 1845): A large 3½-story, L-plan, gable-roof, 19th-century vernacular structure, set on a sloping site with a 1-story, partly enclosed veranda along the south side and a large, modern, flat-roof addition on the west at basement and first-floor levels. This addition, with an overhang supported on stilts, is enclosed with windows overlooking the harbor. Built for Nathan Nash, son of Watch Hill lighthouse keeper and hotelier Jonathan Nash, the Narragansett House was one of the earliest hotels at Watch Hill and is one of the village's oldest surviving structures. It still operates as an inn.
- 32 House (ca 1920): A long and narrow, 1-story, hip-roof, stuccoed bungalow, set end to the street with a glazed porch on the front.
- 33 Watch Hill Court (1920s? through 1960s): A motel complex consisting of three buildings:
- NC A (1940s): A 1-story stucco building comprising a contained, rectilinear mass covered by a complex array of parallel and intersecting low-pitch gable roofs.
- NC B (1960s): A 1-story, rectangular, gable-roof structure resembling a ranch-type tract house.
- NC C (1920s? with later alterations): A structure comprising two 2-story, stone and stucco wings arranged parallel to each other, connected by a perpendicular, 1-story, flat-roof wing containing garage bays with early 20th-century double-leaf garage doors. One of the parallel wings has a hip roof; the other has a flat roof and modern fenestration which indicates it was either altered or newly constructed in the mid-20th century. The buildings occupy the site of the Plympton House, a 19th-century hotel razed in 1938. Part of building C was probably constructed as an outbuilding of the Plympton House.

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Bay Street (cont.)

- 34 Former Fire Station (1910): A 2-story, unornamented brick structure with a modern low-pitch end-gable roof and modern aluminum-frame windows. Built as an engine house for the Watch Hill Fire District, this building now houses a retail store.
- 35 Burdick Building (ca 1910): A 1½- and 2½-story, L-plan building with intersecting jerkin-head roofs and hip- and jerkin-head-roof dormers. It has a wraparound turned-post veranda on the front wing; a recessed veranda in the flank wing; and a 2-story, flat-roof addition on the end of the flank wing. Domestic in appearance, it has early 20th century storefronts sheltered by the verandas.
- 36 Drysdale Building (ca 1915): A large 2½-story, end-gable-roof, Craftsman style commercial block with deep overhanging eaves, extended-rafter bracketing, and long shed dormers. It has a 2-story side addition covered by a low-pitch flank-gable roof. A veranda with a roof balustrade runs across the front of the main block and the addition, sheltering the storefronts. The building is now covered with aluminum siding.
- 37 Lanphear's Stable, now Holdredge's Garage (ca 1885 et seq.): A rambling 2½-story structure composed of a large flank-gable-roof block with a pair of asymmetrical end-gable-roof units at each end of the facade and a range of three parallel end-gable-roof units projecting from the rear. It has a large front dormer with a shed-roof central section connecting paired end-gable sections. The building is now covered with asbestos siding. It was built as a livery stable (its original stalls remain intact) and now serves as an auto garage.

BLUFF AVENUE

N.B. A portion of this street (from numbers 38 to 48 inclusive) is also known as Larkin Road.

- NC 38 Garage (ca 1920s): A 2-story, hip-roof structure with a 2-bay garage occupying the first story and a residential apartment on the second story.
- 39 House (ca 1915): A 2½-story, hip-roof dwelling set narrow end to the street, with a projecting shed-roof vestibule sheltering a central front entrance and a shed-roof side veranda with square posts. It is now sheathed with aluminum siding.

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Bluff Avenue (cont.)

- 40 House (ca 1900): A tiny, nondescript 1-story, gable-on-hip-roof cottage.
- 41 Edgecliff (1907; attributed to Edward F. Hinkle, architect): A 2½-story, hip-roof dwelling set back from the road at the end of an axial driveway. It has contained rectangular-block massing, asymmetrical fenestration, and a central entrance sheltered by a white wrought-iron portico. The property south of Bluff Avenue was originally the site of the Larkin House hotel. It was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia, who demolished the hotel and subdivided the land into house lots. The Griscoms built this house as a summer residence for themselves. Mr. Griscom had interests in banking and shipping.
- NC 42 The Grogde (1913): The original portion of this building is a 1½-story Dutch Colonial structure with a broad gambrel roof pierced by long shed dormers. Later alterations include an additional gable-roof story added atop the gambrel roof and a 1-story, hip-roof, shingle ell. The old section was originally built as a garage and chauffeur's quarters for Aktaion, now Moana (see number 44).
- 43 The Cottage (ca 1912): A modest 2-story dwelling with a low-pitch hip roof and a side-hall entrance sheltered by an elliptical barrel-hood portico. A multi-pane bow window on the facade and a 1-story, gable-roof side ell are probably later additions. This originally served as either a guest house or caretaker's house for Aktaion, now Moana (see number 44).
- 44 Aktaion, now Moana (1906; Edward F. Hinkle, architect): A large, complex, picturesque dwelling combining elements of Shingle Style, medieval, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman architecture. A 2½-story, hip-roof central block is flanked by slightly shorter, splayed side wings of different lengths that extend parallel to the main block then run off at angles at each end. An off-center, end-gable front pavilion on the central block is offset by a massive exposed front chimney of brick. The pavilion contains the main entrance under a columned porch with a roof balustrade. Other features include asymmetrical fenestration of single and grouped windows of varied size, hip and shed dormers, bargeboard trim on the pavilion gable, and slightly flared broad eaves with stick-bracket detailing. Edward F. Hinkle built this house as a summer residence for himself, on land given by Mrs. Clement A. Griscom as compensation for work he had done for her (see number 41). In 1921 this became the summer home of Ford Motor Company executive John W. Anderson of Detroit. Anderson's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gardner of Washington, D.C., later occupied the house. Mr. Gardner was at one time U.S. Ambassador to Cuba.

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Bluff Avenue (cont.)

- 45 Trespasso (1906-07; Edward F. Hinkle, architect): A 2½-story, rectangular-block, gable-on-hip-roof dwelling with a short, 2-story, gable-roof wing running off the main block at an angle. It has an off-center, columned entrance porch with a roof balustrade; asymmetrical fenestration, broad eaves, shed-roof dormers; and a modern widow's walk on the roof. Erected on the site of the Larkin House hotel, this house was originally owned and occupied as a summer residence by Philadelphia shipping executive Rodman E. Griscom. The name "Trespasso" refers to a long-standing dispute between the Griscom family and the town of Westerly concerning the designation of the adjoining Lighthouse Road as a public right-of-way.
- 46 Former Alsop Cottage, Mastuxet, now Hartley's Guest House (ca 1900, moved and remodeled 1913): A large dwelling with a massive, broad cross-gambrel roof containing its second story, third story, and attic. A wraparound veranda is now partly enclosed and the exterior walls are now covered with asbestos shingles. Originally constructed where Kedge (number 50) currently stands, the house was moved to its present site in 1913 and was possibly enlarged at that time. It was once owned by T.D. Babcock and occupied by Anne S. (Mrs. Jacob S.) Burnet.
- 47 By-the-Sea (1879; attributed to George Keller, architect): A large, complex 2½- and 3½-story dwelling, vaguely Gothic in character, set on a sloping site. It is essentially a block-like mass with a steep, tall hip roof broken by asymmetrically placed, steep gables and shed dormers. A 2-story veranda extends across the basement and first-floor levels on the downhill side of the house. A 2-story ell with a low-pitch hip roof appears to be an early 20th-century addition. This house, reportedly the first seasonal summer residence erected as such at Watch Hill, was built for James L. Howard of Hartford, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company and one-time Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut.
- 48 Aldrich Cottage (1870s?): A 1½-story, L-plan dwelling with a small, blocky entrance pavilion partly filling the interior angle of the "L." It is covered by a steep mansard roof broken by slightly flaring end gambrels over the legs of the "L." A columned veranda runs across the front and bends back around the entrance pavilion to fill out the interior corner of the "L." There is a side bay window with a shed-roof hood and dormers with shed hoods. The exterior has been aluminum sided but some detailing remains, such as bargeboard trim on the end gambrels and moldings forming a pediment shape above windows in the end gambrels. This house was built as a rental property affiliated

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Bluff Avenue (cont.)

with the Watch Hill House hotel (now demolished).

- 49 Holiday House, now Highwatch (1931): Situated on the summit of Watch Hill itself, this is a large 2½- to 3½-story, white clapboard dwelling in a hybrid French Provincial/Moderne style with English Regency touches, altered somewhat since its construction. The house comprises a rectangular, hip-roof main block; a few rectangular, hip-roof wings and pavilions; and four prominent, slab-like brick chimneys, all assembled into an asymmetrical composition. The roofs rise from the edges of the wall tops without intervening overhangs or parapets, giving the buildings a crisp, hard-edge quality. The fenestration is asymmetrical and includes a few shed dormers. The southerly elevation has large plate-glass windows overlooking Block Island Sound. Period detailing is limited to a few Regency lattice-work porches, window shutters, and a single barrel-roof dormer. The house was built for Mrs. George Grant Snowden, wife of a Philadelphia oil-company executive. It was later the property of William Hale and Rebekah Harkness of New York City. Mrs. Harkness, director of the Harkness Ballet Company, ran a summer ballet series here for a few years in the mid-1960s (see number 200).
- 50 The Kedge, now Hill House (1903): A large Modern Colonial/Shingle Style dwelling with a massive flank-gambrel roof encompassing its second story and attic. An off-center, columned entrance porch with a Chinese Chippendale roof balustrade is flanked on each side by a 2-story bay window with a low-pitch polygonal hip roof. The roof mass is broken by shed dormers on the lower slopes and individual hip-roof dormers on the upper slopes. The fenestration is varied, with some modern Chicago-type windows added in the mid- or late 20th century, and there is a massive brick exterior chimney on each end of the building. The house was built as a summer residence for R.F. Ballantine of Newark, N.J., president of the Ballantine Brewing Company. It was later the property of Ballantine's daughter and son-in-law, Roberta and John O.H. Pitney. Mr. Pitney (1897-1942) was a partner in the Newark law firm Pitney, Hardin & Skinner.
- NC 51 House (ca 1962): An asymmetrical 2-story, split-level-type tract house with intersecting end- and flank-gable roofs.
- NC 52 House (ca 1968): A 2-story, flank-gable-roof, split-entry-ranch-type dwelling with "Southern Colonial" style full-height front veranda.
- 53 Seaesta, later Weownit (ca 1903): A handsome 2½-story, hip-roof, Colonial Revival dwelling modeled after 19th-century Georgian residences.

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Bluff Avenue (cont.)

It has a symmetrical 5-bay facade with a central entrance, a columned entrance porch with a roof balustrade, side porches, four end-wall chimneys, a modillion cornice, and hip-roof dormers. The house was constructed as a summer residence for A. Clifford Shinkle, president of the Central Trust Company of Cincinnati.

- NC 54 House (ca 1980): A 2- and 3-story, cubical-mass, flat- and shed-roof, weathered-clapboard dwelling with large plate-glass windows overlooking Block Island Sound. It is designed in the manner of Moore Lyndon Turnbull Whitaker's Sea Ranch Condominium development in California.
- 55 Sunnandene (1906): A 2½-story, hip-roof, stucco Tudor Revival dwelling with half-timbering detailing. It has a symmetrical facade with two slightly projecting front pavilions flanking a central entrance sheltered by a massive-timber porch. The house was built as a summer residence for Sophie Moen of Boston and was later owned by Julia Howard Bush of Troy, N.Y., granddaughter of Hartford and Watch Hill resident James L. Howard (see By-the-Sea).
- 56 Watch Hill Union Chapel (1876-77; addition 1887; altered 1902 and 1928; George Keller, original architect): In its present form this is a 1-story neo-Colonial structure on a sloping site, with a basement story at grade at the rear and a tall hip roof topped by an octagonal cupola at the front. A columned entrance porch with a roof parapet shelters three arched doorways. The exterior walls are now covered with aluminum siding but a triglyph decorative frieze remains. Originally a Modern Gothic structure with a projecting end-gabled entrance porch, jigsawed bargeboard and gable-screen trim, and a stickwork belfry, the chapel was later enlarged in 1887 by the construction of an identically detailed, parallel side addition with its own porch and belfry. In 1902 an organ and pews (replacing chairs) were installed inside and in 1928 the exterior was refurbished to its present state, with uniform massing and classical detailing. Only the interior survives intact, with its natural-wood wall finish inscribed with blue-and-gold mottos. The chapel society was organized in 1875 by nine year-round and summer residents. George M. Nash, owner of the Ocean House hotel, gave the society the lot in 1876. The original chapel, measuring 30 by 60 feet, was subsequently built and dedicated on 18 July 1877. For many years the Sunday schedule included an early morning Roman Catholic mass, a late-morning non-denominational Protestant service, and early-evening services for blacks in the basement. The chapel now measures 90 by 100 feet and has a seating capacity of 700. It is noted for the high quality of the organ and chamber-quartet music that constitutes part of the services.

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Bluff Avenue (cont.)

- 57 Collins Cottage (1880; attributed to George Keller, architect): A 2½-story, painted shingle Modern Gothic dwelling comprising an L-plan section, turned with its interior angle to the rear, and a large square front tower at the end opposite the exterior angle of the "L." The "L" section is covered by intersecting gable roofs, creating an end gable at one end of the facade, and the tower is topped by a tall pyramidal roof with shed-roof dormers and a wrought-iron finial. There is a shed-roof front veranda with tapered square posts, surmounted by a narrow roof balcony (the posts and balcony are probably later alterations), and projecting 1- and 2-story bays with hip or shed roofs. Detailing includes kicked-out wall sheathing creating a stringcourse-like break between first and second floors, some patterned shingle work, and bargeboard trim. The house was built as a summer residence for Howard S. Collins of Hartford, director of the Collins Axe Company of Collinsville, Connecticut.
- 58 Ocean House (1867-68, altered and enlarged 1903): A huge, complexly massed clapboard structure set on a hillside site overlooking Block Island Sound. The original portion, near Bluff Avenue, comprises two perpendicular 3½-story, mansard-roof wings with modillion cornices. At the intersection of these wings there is a 5½-story tower with a modillion cornice and a tall hip roof pierced by hipped dormers. Two 4-story, parallel wings with low-pitch hip roofs run back to the southeast from the L-shaped portion of the building, rising above the hillside on high basements. The outer end of each wing contains a recessed, glazed porch at first-floor level. A columned Colonial Revival veranda, partly enclosed, runs along the southwesterly side and northwesterly end of the building. The west end is also fronted by a 2-story, bow-front entrance portico with colossal Corinthian columns. The parallel, southeasterly wings were added in 1903, probably together with the veranda and portico. The Ocean House was built for George M. Nash, whose father, lighthouse keeper Jonathan Nash, was the first person to take seasonal boarders at Watch Hill. The Ocean House is notable as one of the very few extant and functioning 19th-century resort hotels remaining in Rhode Island.

BROWNING ROAD

- NC 59 House (ca 1920?): A 1½-story, shingle dwelling with a massive gable-on-hip-roof pierced by recessed shed-roof dormers. An off-center entrance under a segmental hood is flanked by a massive cobblestone front chimney on one side and a bay window (with modern glazing) on the other. A garage bay is recessed in one end of the facade and a porch, now enclosed, is recessed into the opposite end. The original

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Browning Road (cont.)

windows have been replaced with modern casements and picture windows. This was probably constructed as a combination garage and chauffeur's cottage for Idle Rest (number 164).

- 60 House (ca 1915): A rambling, 2½-story, painted shingle dwelling composed of four wings of unequal length arranged in a loose, splayed "M" shape. It is covered by a low-pitch hip roof with overhanging, stick-bracketed eaves and several eyebrow dormers. The house is anchored by three massive stone chimneys and an octagonal, ogee-roof stone tower set in the central interior angle of the "M." The fenestration consists of asymmetrically disposed double-hung and casement windows arranged singly and in groups, and there is an asymmetrically placed, recessed entrance porch.
- 61 Windansea (1922; Mott B. Schmidt, architect): A whitewashed rubble-stone dwelling in the style of an Italian rural villa, comprising a 2-story rectangular block with a low-pitch hip roof and a range of two 1-story, flank-gable blocks attached to one side. The house has an off-center, end-gable entrance pavilion with an arched window and a wrought-iron balcony over the door; asymmetrical fenestration; and exposed-rafter eaves bracketing. A 2-story, gable-roof, detached garage stands to one side of the house. The house is fronted by a courtyard with a central well and a low stone wall around it. The buildings were constructed as a summer residence for Mr. and Mrs. William H. Andrews. Mr. Williams was active in Pennsylvania politics, serving in the state legislative in 1889-90, 1895-98, and 1901-02. In 1902 he moved to New Mexico, where he was a member of the Territorial Council and president of the Santa Re Railroad.

CHAPEL PLACE

- 62 House (early 20th century): A tiny shingle bungalow with a low-pitch gable roof, rafter-bracket eaves trim, and a side-hall entrance flanked by built-in seats sheltered by a shed hood on brackets. A rear addition with sliding plate-glass doors was built ca 1980-81. This cottage was reportedly built as an outbuilding of the Shinkle estate.
- 63 Breeze Cote (ca 1885; altered early 20th century and ca 1955-60): A 1½-story, gable-roof, clapboard bungalow that probably assumed its present form in the early 20th century. It has a glazed porch recessed into the house mass, a side bay window, and shed dormers. The cottage was built for William C. Hastings of Yonkers, N.Y., a nephew of Hartford and Watch Hill resident James L. Howard. It originally stood on Mastuxet Terrace and was later moved to this site.

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Chapel Place (cont.)

- NC 64 Sea Down (ca 1925-30): A large, 1½-story, flank-gable roof, Cape Cod type dwelling with an off-center, partly enclosed front entrance porch; a rear ell and porch; asymmetrical fenestration; and shed dormers. It is now covered with aluminum siding. It stands on the site of the Atlantic House hotel, which burned in 1916. The house was originally owned by Julia Howard Bush of Troy, N.Y.
- NC 65 Building (ca 1925-30): A 1½-story, gable-roof, shingle structure with a 1-story, shed-roof side extension. It contains a two-car garage and a small residential unit. It was built as a garage for the nearby dwelling Sea Down (number 64).

EVERETT AVENUE

- 66 The Dormers (1907): A large Colonial Revival shingle dwelling with a massive, flaring flank-gable roof containing the second story and attic. The roof mass is broken by long shed dormers at second-story level and low, hip-roof dormers at attic level. The asymmetrical facade contains an off-center, pilaster-framed, recessed entrance flanked by bay windows. At the rear is a 1½-story, hip-roof, shingled cottage (built 1927) that originally served as a servants' residence.
- 67 Watch Hill Improvement Society (1916): A 1-story, cross-gable-roof, stucco structure with half-timber trim in the gable ends. The frontal wing contains a recessed entry framed by columns, set under a projecting cornice with bracket trim. The Improvement Society was founded in 1888 and incorporated in 1889 by 35 Watch Hill men to foster civic pride and promote physical, public-health, social, and intellectual improvement in the community. By 1900 women had assumed a proprietary role in the organization. This building was given to the society by Mary Clarke Newell in memory of Frances Ayres Clark and Anne Stubbs Burnet.
- 68 John H. Clark House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, rectangular-block, Modern Colonial-style, shingle dwelling with an open, recessed porch on one end which extends forward to form a 2-story, polygonal, hip-roof porch tower enclosed with windows on the second-story level. The house has an off-center entrance, asymmetrical fenestration, and an off-center, hipped front dormer. This was built as a summer residence for John H. Clark of Cleveland, an Ohio attorney who became an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

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Everett Avenue (cont.)

- 69 Rock Ridge (ca 1887): A complex, rectangular, 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, white-painted shingle dwelling with a 2-story hip-roof subsidiary block filling the angle between the front and side gables. This subsidiary block has a semicircular terminus on the front end. A recessed first-floor porch extends across the front end, under the semicircular-ended block, and down the side of the house, and is now partly glazed in. The house was built as a summer residence for Lyneas Norton, a member of the Cincinnati syndicate that subdivided the former Everett Farm in 1886. It was later the property of Harry B. Joy, president of the Packard Motor Company.
- 70 The Dunes (ca 1886): A complex, 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, painted shingle dwelling in a hybrid Queen Anne/Modern Colonial style. The facade is broken by a 3-story, polygonal, hip-roof tower bay that is flanked by an off-center, gabled front dormer on the main roof mass. A 2-story, flat-roof wing (probably a later addition) projects from the corner adjacent to the tower, and a screened wraparound veranda supports a second-story, turned-post balcony flanking the tower. Detailing includes some patterned shinglework. The house was built as a summer residence for William A. Procter of Cincinnati, a partner in the Procter & Gamble Company. It was later owned by New York City banker and dry-goods merchant Ridley Watts of Far Hills, N.J.
- 71 Wendell Cottage, now Road's End (ca 1885): A 2½-story dwelling with clapboard and shingle wall cover, an asymmetrical facade with an off-center front gable, an off-center front entrance porch (now partly enclosed), an asymmetrical flank-gable roof with one gable end and one gable-on-hip end, hip-roof dormers, and a 1½-story, gabled side wing. The house was built as a summer residence for Atwood C. Collins of Hartford, president and chairman of the board of the U.S. Security Trust Company, vice president of the Society for Savings, and director of the U.S. Bank, Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, the Aetna Insurance Company, and other Hartford-area businesses.

FORT ROAD

- 72 Commercial Building (ca 1930): A 1½-story, hip-roof, shingle structure with plate-glass storefronts sheltered by a front veranda and hip-roof dormers breaking up through the eaves.
- 73 Commercial Building (ca 1920): A 2-story, flat-roof, shingle structure on a corner lot. A pent roof on brackets extends around two sides of the building, sheltering plate-glass storefronts, and there is a roof parapet with stepped units rising at the center of each facade.

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Fort Road (cont.)

- 74 Commercial Building (ca 1930): A 1½- and 2-story, shingle neo-Colonial structure with end-gambrel pavilions at each end of a gable-roof central section. Its plate-glass storefronts are sheltered by a veranda recessed under the end pavilions and covered by a shed roof fronting the central section.
- NC 75 Commercial Building (1960s): A 2-story, rectangular structure covered by a low-pitch cross-gable roof. It is set end to the street, with a pent roof across the facade, and has a first-floor deck and exterior stairs and decks providing access to the second floor. The fenestration includes bay and picture windows.
- 76 Watch Hill Beach Association; Since the mid-19th century, bathhouses have been located near this site to serve bathers at Napatree Beach. The present structures are replacements erected after the destructive hurricanes of 1938 and 1954.
- NC A Cabanas (ca 1955): A 1-story structure on wood pilings constructed of composition-board panels, with a low-pitch shed roof.
- NC B Cabanas and Snack Bar (ca 1959): A 1-story, flat- and shed-roof building on wood pilings, constructed of plywood. It has a glazed pavilion on the north side which houses a snack bar during the summer.

LIGHTHOUSE ROAD

- 77 Taurento (ca 1907; attributed to Edward F. Hinkle, architect): This white-painted shingle dwelling is an oversize bungalow with a massive saltbox-profile gable roof encompassing its second story and attic. Its architectural treatment reflects the influences of English Arts and Crafts and Colonial Revival design. The house is set with a gable end facing the street. The facade contains an off-center entrance sheltered by a columned, gable-roof Colonial Revival portico and artfully picturesque, asymmetrical fenestration of multi-pane windows arranged singly and in groups (including a flat-top Palladian motif over the entrance, with narrow side lights flanking a single, regular window). Detailing includes window boxes and a shallow, shingled window hood that flares out gently from the wall surface. There is a recessed, glazed porch on the side facing toward the ocean. The house's contained mass is broken by a short gable-roof pavilion on the inland side and by shed dormers. This is one of several residences built by the Griscom family in this vicinity. It was apparently rented out for seasonal use.

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Lighthouse Road (cont.)

- NC 78 Lloyd House (1970s): A 1½-story, flank-gambrel-roof neo-Colonial dwelling with a central entrance in a 7-bay facade and gabled dormers. It is covered with aluminum siding.
- 79 Ocean Mount, now Sea Swept (ca 1880; attributed to architect George Keller of Hartford): A 1½-story, cross-plan, cross-gable-roof, Modern Gothic dwelling with a wraparound veranda, board-and-batten siding, jig-sawn vergeboards, and gabled dormers. On the southerly side there is an extensive 1-story addition with a very low-pitch hip roof. This addition, built about the turn of the century, has some modern fenestration. The house appears on the 1895 map of Watch Hill as the property of C.W. Hutchinson and was reportedly owned by Freeman Cudworth of Pawtucket, R.I., in 1889. During the early 1900s Ocean Mount was occupied by Frances C. Griscom of Tallahassee, Florida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, who owned the nearby house Edgecliff (number 41).
- 80 The Manor, now The Point (1906; Edward F. Hinkle, architect): A large, asymmetrical, 2½-story, hip-roof dwelling with Colonial Revival and Craftsman detailing. An end-gable front pavilion contains an entrance framed by engaged Tuscan columns and an entablature. The entablature is surmounted by a balustrade that runs in front of a Palladian window. The front pavilion is flanked on one side by a 2½-story, hip-roof wing projecting forward from a corner of the main block.
- 81 Watch Hill Light (1855-56 et seq.): The lighthouses comprises a 3-story, square, rock-face granite-block tower topped with a cast-iron and glass lantern, attached to a 2-story, hip-roof, whitewashed brick keepers' house with a 1-story ell extending to the rear from the houses' westerly side. The lantern contains a fourth-order revolving Fresnel lens whose original oil lamps have been replaced by an electric lamp. The station complex also includes a stuccoed shed originally built as an oil house (1855-56), a brick signal house (early 20th century), a garage-workshop (1939), and a steel radio-beacon tower. The U.S. government purchased Watch Hill Point as the site for a lighthouse in 1806. The first light, a wooden tower, was put in operation in 1808. Physical deterioration of the original structure led to its replacement by the present lighthouse in 1855-56. The first lightkeeper, Jonathan Nash (served 1808-ca 1835), initiated the development of Watch Hill as a summer resort by taking in seasonal boarders in the 1830s.

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MANATUCK AVENUE

- 82 East Dunes (1898-99): A complex, shingle-clad Modern Colonial dwelling. The main block has a massive gambrel roof containing the second story and attic. On the ocean front, the lower roof slope flares out sharply to cover a recessed veranda, with shingle-clad arcading, surmounted by an off-center cross-gambrel containing a recessed balcony. Shed dormers break the roof mass at second-floor level. On the side opposite the sea front, a short, perpendicular ell connects the main block to a small 1½-story, gambrel-roof subsidiary block oriented parallel to the main block. This dependency has a recessed end porch, end overhangs supported by brackets, and shed dormers. A separate 1½-story, hip-roof, shingled guest cottage with hipped dormers (82A) is located on another part of the property on a street named Kidd's Way (see district map). The house was built for Edward S. Bradford of Springfield and was later owned by Louis R. Cheney of Hartford, treasurer of the Austin Organ Company and director of the Hartford Electric Light Company, the Colt Arms Company, Hartford Hospital, and several other Hartford-area businesses.
- NC 83 House (ca 1940s): A small, 1-story, unornamented weathered-shingle cottage with a low-pitch flank-gable roof that extends forward to cover a front porch.
- NC 84 Ebb Tide (late 1950s): A modern style weathered-shingle dwelling composed of asymmetrically disposed 1- and 2-story flat-roof blocks with large expanses of picture windows and sliding glass doors. The roof of the 1-story section serves as a large deck.
- 85 Beach Meadows (1900): A 2½-story, H-plan, gable-roof, weathered clapboard dwelling with rubblestone columns supporting overhanging upper stories on its gabled front pavilions. The pavilions flank a central entrance surmounted by a balcony and a central eyebrow dormer at attic level. The house was built by Randolph, Bently & Company of Westerly for the Burnet family of Cincinnati and was first occupied by F.S. Winston of Chicago.
- 86 Rim Rock, now Cardome (ca 1915): A symmetrical, oversize, bungalow-type dwelling with a broad, massive gable roof encompassing the second floor and attic. A central, slightly projecting entrance unit has a central arched doorway, flanked by arched windows, under a gabled door hood. The roof mass is broken by hip-roof dormers, and there is a 2-story rear ell running off one of the back corners at an angle. The entrance unit, dormers, gable ends, and parts of the second story are stuccoed, with bits of half-timber detailing giving the house a vague Tudor air. There is a picturesque octagonal

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Manatuck Avenue (cont.)

gazebo on the grounds, constructed of massive timbers supporting an ogee-dome roof. The house is currently the summer retreat of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Providence.

MASSACHAUG ROAD

NC 87 Watchit (ca 1968; Robert Greene, architect): A 2-story, Contemporary style dwelling with plate-glass sliding doors, picture windows, a garage recessed with the house mass, a second-story deck, and a shallow hip roof topped by a low-pitch gable. It was built for Rice Brewster of New York.

88 Wildmoor (ca 1915): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling combining features of Colonial and French Provincial design. The main block, constructed of rubblestone, has a symmetrical 5-bay facade with French doors across the first floor. The doors in the two end bays are topped by segmental pediments and the three center doors are surmounted by a shallow cornice. There is a broad front-eave overhang and a segmental-arch tripartite window in one gable end. The house has a side ell and a rear ell, both shingle-clad with gable roofs. The first known occupant of the house was Lester N. Godfrey of Brookline, Massachusetts, a lumber dealer.

NC 89 House (ca 1982): A plain 1-story, gable-roof cottage with contained rectilinear massing and shed dormers. It is located at the rear of the house lot containing Wildmoor (number 88).

MASTUXET TERRACE

NC 90 House (1920s?): A small 1-story, gable-roof cottage with an off-center front projection containing the entrance and an entrance porch in the interior angle formed by the main block and the projection. It is clad partly with asbestos shingle and partly with convex-profile clapboards that give the building the appearance of a log cabin.

91 House (19th century): A small 2-story, gable-roof, clapboard and asbestos-shingle cottage in the 19th-century vernacular style, with shallow eaves and gable returns and a shed-roof front porch.

MEADOW LANE

92 Lyon No. 1 or Mijapoan (ca 1900): A Modern Colonial cottage with a massive flank-gambrel roof encompassing its second story and attic.

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Meadow Lane (cont.)

The roof mass is broken by shed-roof dormers in both the lower and upper slopes. A columned Colonial Revival front veranda has been partly glazed with French windows to form a sun porch; the remainder is screened. The house is now covered with asbestos shingles. It was built as a speculative rental property for D. L. Lyon of Cincinnati (see numbers 93 and 97).

93 Lyon No. 2 or West Cottage (ca 1900): A compact dwelling with a flank-gambrel roof containing the second story and attic. The front roof slope is broken by an off-center end gambrel and a shed dormer. The house has a columned Colonial Revival front veranda now partly glazed with French windows to create a sun porch. This was built as a speculative rental cottage for D. L. Lyon of Cincinnati (see numbers 92 and 97). The house is now covered with asbestos shingles.

94 Samoset (1904): A rectangular Modern Colonial dwelling with a massive flank-gambrel roof encompassing its second story and attic. The lower roof slope flares out in the front to cover a pair of projecting bays flanking a recessed, central entrance porch. An exposed stone chimney is situated on one end of the building. There is a stone garage with half-timber detailing in its gable ends. The house was built for William J. Battey of Brooklyn, the owner of a woolen mill in nearby Pawcatuck, Connecticut.

95 River View, now The Folly (1888; moved 1914): An asymmetrical 2½-story, flank-gable-roof Queen Anne/Modern Colonial dwelling with a wraparound veranda (now with aluminum columns) and recessed front-corner balconies at second-floor level. The front roof slope is broken by a broad, semi-octagonal, hip-roof turret bay which is flanked by an eyebrow dormer. This house, now covered with asbestos shingles, was built for the Reverend and Mrs. Samuel D. McConnell and originally stood across the street. It was moved to its present site to permit construction of the Anchorage (no. 98). Rev. McConnell (1845-1939) was an Episcopal clergyman who served at various times as rector of parishes in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New York, and as Archdeacon of Connecticut and Brooklyn. He was also author of History of the American Episcopal Church (1890). This house was later owned by Westerly merchant Robert Drysdale.

NC 96 The Cedars (ca 1975): A modern hip-roof, ranch-type dwelling set on a sloping site with a high basement story above grade at one end. Part of the house is supported by stilts.

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Meadow Lane (cont.)

- 97 Edgecove (ca 1885): A large, 2½-story, cross-plan, cross-gable, Shingle Style dwelling with a wraparound veranda. The prominent, equilateral-triangle front gable sweeps down to encompass the second floor, with its recessed balcony, and continues to form the roof sections over the side wings of the veranda. On one side wing, the gable end has a jerkin-head profile and a recessed second-story corner balcony. A small 1½-story, end-gabled cottage addition (built ca 1980), with a front porch enclosed by sliding plate-glass doors, is attached to the original house by a short ell and an enclosed section of the veranda. The house was built for D.L. Lyon of Cincinnati (see 92 and 93).
- 98 Anchorage, now Channel Mark (1913-14; Wilson Eyre, Jr. of Philadelphia, architect): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, rectangular-block Colonial Revival dwelling with a 1-story garage wing on one side topped by a flat roof with a roof balustrade. The asymmetrical facade contains a central Palladian stair-landing window between floor levels, an end-bay entrance under a shed hood supported by brackets, and a broad 1-story bay window on the opposite end of the facade. Other details include pedimented dormers, a balustraded widow's walk, and paired exterior end-wall chimneys. The chimneys are inscribed with the dates "1888" and "1914". The earlier date refers to the construction of the original cottage on this site, now moved across the street (see number 95); the later is the date of construction of the present building. The house was built for Annie B. Mc Connell, wife of the Reverend Samuel D. McConnell.
- 99 Breezy Lodge, now Geranium Point (1902 et seq.): This was originally a symmetrical 2½-story, hip-roof dwelling with a 3-bay facade. The original portion has a central entrance flanked by French doors, a front veranda with a central front gable, a central second-floor bay window, and a shed-roof front dormer. The house has been enlarged by the construction of a 2-story hip-roof addition on one side with glazed sun porches on both levels. The veranda has been extended across the front of the addition; this extension is also glazed. The house was built for Henry A. Robinson of Yonkers, N. Y.
- 100 Blythebourne (ca 1885): A large, 2½-story, rectangular dwelling covered by a short gable-roof section linking two massive end-jerkin-head-roof units that sweep down to encompass the second floor on each end of the house. Its central front entrance is sheltered by a shallow, shingled-post, shed-roof porch. The roof masses are broken by hip- and shed-roof dormers. On one side the roof slope continues down between second-story dormers to cover a 1-story end porch. The house was built as a summer residence for the Reverend Summerfield E. Snively.

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MISQUAMICUT ROAD

- 101 Cloverly (1900; Horace Fraser of Boston, architect): An oversize bungalow-type dwelling with a massive roof encompassing its second floor and attic. The roof is unusual in form, with a straight gable slope in front, broken by a broad cross-gambrel, and an angled gambrel slope in the rear, broken by shed dormers. The front slope sweeps down to cover a recessed veranda, now glazed in. There are two rear ells: one set off-center, perpendicular to the main mass, 1½ stories tall with a gambrel roof; the other running along the back of the main mass, extending beyond the end of the house to terminate in a hip-roof sun porch. The house was built for William Procter and William Anderson, developers of the Potter Farm tract, as a speculative rental cottage. It was later occupied by Frank Lawson.
- 102 Edgewater, now Gulnare (1913): A 2½-story, flank-jerkin-head-roof, English cottage-style dwelling. It has a central column-framed, recessed entrance; bay windows, deep eaves that curl up over the second-story windows, eyebrow dormers, a massive stone end chimney, and a recessed, stone-post rear porch. The house was built for C. Peyton Russell of Washington, D.C.
- 103 Dune Hame, now Fin-lea (1902): A fine Modern Colonial dwelling with a massive flank-gambrel roof containing the second story and attic. Its central entrance is sheltered by a U-shape wraparound veranda, surmounted in the front by a central pediment-gabled dormer that is surrounded by hip-roof second-floor and attic dormers. There are paired interior brick chimneys and a Palladian attic window in the south gambrel end. The house was built as a summer residence for Sylvester G. Dunham of Hartford, president of the Travelers' Insurance Company and vice-president of the National Exchange Bank.
- 104 Westwater (1902): A 2½-story, L-plan, hip-roof dwelling with string-course detailing between floors, deep eaves with stick bracketing, and hipped dormers. An entrance porch is set into the interior angle of the "L," and there is a 2-story, flat-roof addition, similarly detailed, extending from the end of the wing parallel to the road. The house was built for George W. McLanahan, a newspaperman from Washington, D.C. (see numbers 11, 152, and 166).
- NC 105 House (1920s? with later alterations): A simple 1-story, L-plan, hip-roof structure with a modern picture window and sliding plate-glass doors among other types of fenestration. Now a residence, this building was originally a garage and was converted to its present use in the late 20th century.

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- 106 Ridgeleigh (1902-03; Chapman & Frazer of Boston, architects): a large, rectangular, 2½-story, gable-roof, stucco Medieval Revival dwelling with a slightly shorter ell running off the end at an angle. It has an off-center, gabled entrance pavilion; a subsidiary cross-gable; a wraparound veranda; eyebrow dormers; and an end-gable overhang pierced by an end-wall chimney. The gables have bargeboard and half-timber trim which evoke medieval design sources. The house was built for G.W. Hamilton of Cincinnati and Covington, Kentucky.
- NC 107 Bayswater (1950; Frank G. Ahearn, designer): A 1½-story, flank-gable, clapboard, Cape Cod-type dwelling on a sloping lot. It has a central entrance, paired gable-roof dormers, an off-center interior chimney, and an attached garage projecting from one front corner, set slightly below the level of the house. This structure was built for Frank G. Ahearn, owner of the Ahearn Textile Company of Norwich, Connecticut.
- 108 Waveland (1933): A large, asymmetrical, 2½-story, hip-roof, dwelling with its mass broken into sections, angled backward to follow the curve of the road. Its off-center entrance is surmounted by an oriel and a gable dormer. The fenestration is irregular and the roof is broken by a variety of hip- and shed-roof dormers.
- 109 House (1933): A small 1½-story, L-plan, cottage covered by a gable roof with hipped extensions across the gable ends. The frontal wing has a massive stone chimney on its front end and an entrance on the side, in the interior corner of the "L." This structure was originally built as a garage and chauffeur's quarters; it has since been converted to a guest cottage associated with Waveland (see above).
- NC 110 Cottage (1930s): An unusual rambling structure centering on a small 1½-story, flank-gable, shingle cottage, turned end to the street. The cottage has an off-center gable on the facade. This gable breaks up through a wraparound pent roof that extends well forward on the street end to cover an addition. At the opposite end of the cottage there is a perpendicular 1-story, gable-roof wing. There is a detached gable-roof garage on the property.
- NC 111 Toad Hall (1960s): A 1-story, flank-gable-roof, ranch-type clapboard dwelling.
- 112 House (ca 1905; John A. Tompkins, architect; with later alterations): A rectangular-block structure of stone and shingle with a massive end jerkin-head roof containing its second floor and attic. The

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roof mass is broken by jerkin-head dormers at the front and sides. Alterations include a modern stickwork balcony on the front with sliding plate-glass doors opening onto it. This building was originally the garage and chauffeur's quarters for Sowanniu (number 113) but is now used as a residence.

- 113 Sowanniu, now Greyside North (1900; John A. Tompkins, architect): A large dwelling with rectangular-block massing and a massive flank-jerkin-head roof containing the second story and attic. Off-center cross-jerkin-heads break the roof mass at both front and rear, and there are ranges of shed dormers and gable dormers. Under the front jerkin-head is the main entrance, with a Palladian window above it. The house was built for Alanson T. Enos.
- NC 114 House (ca 1940): A large, symmetrical 2-story, hip-roof, white-painted neo-Colonial dwelling with a central block flanked by projecting hip-roof wings.
- 115 House (ca 1920): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, bungalow with a front porch recessed under the roof mass and shed-roof dormers. This is now a rental property associated with the Misquamicut Inn.
- NC 116 Wee House (ca 1925): A 1-story, gable-roof cottage with asymmetrical fenestration. It was reportedly an outbuilding of the Potter Farm and was remodeled for residential use. It is a rental property associated with the Misquamicut Inn.
- 117 Former Potter Farmhouse, now Misquamicut Inn (1778, 1896, et seq.): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, structure with a glazed, partly recessed front veranda, a central oriel on the facade surmounted by a front gable, and a long rear ell. This was originally a 5-bay facade, central entrance farmhouse erected in the late 18th century. William A. Procter and William P. Anderson purchased the farm in 1896, subdivided the acreage into house lots, and remodeled the farmhouse for use as a hotel known as the Watch Hill Fram House. The name was changed to Misquamicut Inn in 1900. This is one of the oldest surviving buildings at Watch Hill.
- 118 Misquamicut Cottage (ca 1910): A compact Modern Colonial dwelling with a massive gambrel roof containing the second story and attic. It has a central entrance; a recessed, glazed porch at one front corner; shed dormers flanking a central front gambrel containing a window topped by a blind-fan motif; and lunette windows lighting the attic.

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NAPATREE POINT

- NC 119 Fort Mansfield (1898, 1927): The ruins of four concrete gun emplacements and associated subterranean passages, overgrown with vines and shrubbery, are set into a low hill at the tip of Napatree Point. Fort Mansfield was constructed by the federal government in 1898, but was already considered obsolete by World War I. The fort was dismantled and the property was sold to a consortium of Watch Hill residents in 1927.

NEOWAM AVENUE

- 120 Neowam (1900; Henry W. Wilkinson of Syracuse, architect): A cubical 2½-story, hip-roof, dwelling with a projecting front veranda which is also partly recessed into the house mass, broad eaves articulated with stick brackets, and a boulder chimney. The veranda has a central gabled section covering the front entrance, set under a roundel of patterned shinglework at second-floor level. The eaves curve upward to form "eyebrows" over the two second-story facade windows. This house was built in association with the adjoining house, Wetumanetu, on Wauwinnet Avenue (see number 214).
- 121 Page Cottage, now Sea Echo (ca 1890): A handsome, complexly massed, 2½-story Shingle Style dwelling with elements derived from New England Colonial and European Medieval design sources. The main block is covered by a massive end-gable roof with a saltbox profile. It is fronted by an off-center, 2-story, end-gable entrance pavilion comprising an open entrance porch below and an open balcony above, both with shingled posts. An asymmetrically placed ell extends at a right angle from one side, with a flank-gable roof, a projecting bay window, a recessed porch that opens out onto an open terrace, and an overhanging gable end. The house was built for Mrs. C.E. Page.
- 122 Cedarhurst (1899, enlarged 1901 and 1913): A 2½-story, hip-roof, dwelling composed of two wings arranged at an angle. At the exterior corner (obtuse-angle side) there is a 2-story, end-gable entrance pavilion containing an open porch surmounted by an open balcony. The entrance pavilion is flanked on one side by a semi-octagonal projecting bay topped by a smaller tower that terminates in a conical-roof turret. There is also an end-gable pavilion in the interior angle of the dwelling. The house was built for E.A. Hart and E.J. Barney of Cincinnati.

NEPUN ROAD

- 123 The Folly, now The Knoll (1899-1900; John A. Tompkins & Grosvenor Atterbury, architects): This large dwelling is in the form

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of an oversize bungalow, with a massive, sweeping flank-gable roof encompassing its second story and attic. The house is set end to the street atop a slope. It originally had a recessed front veranda which has been enclosed, filling out the mass of the main block. The roof slope is broken by a pair of hip-roof second-floor dormers and a central jerkin-head attic dormer on the front, and the gable peaks at attic level overhang the second floor on each end. A small, 1½-story flank-gable side ell has a hip-roof, monitor-like dormer unit set outside its roof ridge. Construction of this building was initiated by Mrs. George Hoadley and a Mrs. Scarborough without the knowledge of their husbands. The women ran out of money and their husbands then had to finance completion of the project; hence the name "the Folly." The house was first occupied by Alanson T. Enos and later became the property of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Innis of South Bend, Indiana. Mr. Innis was a vice-president of the Chicago & South Bend Railroad, assistant treasurer of the Studebaker Company, and a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company.

- NC 124 Sunnycroft (ca 1940): A shingle and clapboard neo-Colonial dwelling composed of asymmetrically disposed 1- and 2-story gable-roof units. It is set back on a large lot with a split-rail fence that creates a picturesque rustic setting for the building. The present house stands on the site of the original Sunnycroft, which was built in 1900 for William A. Procter and William P. Anderson.
- NC 125 Leitrim, now Dolobran (1951): A rambling 1-story, gable-roof, ranch-type dwelling composed of a few asymmetrically placed wings. It has an off-center latticework entrance porch offset by a large bow window surmounted by a front gable.
- NC 126 House (1981): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, contained rectangular-block dwelling with sparse neo-Colonial detailing, set on a high concrete-block foundation. It has a 2-story deck on each end and balconies on the westerly elevation.
- NC 127 Joseph Desillier House (ca 1950): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling in the form of an enlarged Cape Cod-type residence.
- NC 128 Simmons House (1953): A 1½-story, L-plan, gable-roof, modified Cape Cod-type dwelling with an off-center entrance in its off-center, end-gable frontal wing.

NIANTIC AVENUE

- 129 Seaview, now Gitche Gume (1895, 1898; Tracey & Magonigle of New

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York, architects): A 2½-story, cross-gable dwelling with an asymmetrical "T" plan. Its 2-story front veranda (first story now infilled) has a semi-octagonal termination at one end, mirrored by a 2-story bay window of identical form at the rear corner of the main block. The front roof slope is broken by three symmetrically spaced, hip-roof attic dormers. The shallow, off-center rear ell is flanked on one side by a 1-story, hip-roof bay and a hipped attic dormer. The house was built for Miss E. Burnap and was first occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Babcock of Providence. Mr. Babcock was president of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company (see number 153).

- 130 Edgemere (1886, altered 1899; Henry W. Wilkinson, architect of remodeling): A large, asymmetrical, complexly massed, 2½-story Shingle Style dwelling combining features New England Colonial and European Medieval architecture. The main block, with a gable roof turned end to the street, has a gabled side pavilion and a wraparound veranda incorporating an end-gable entry porch asymmetrically placed on the front end. This porch is flanked by a deep polygonal bay topped by a bellcurve roof whose eaves curl up to form an "eyebrow" over an arched second-story window. A gabled side ell extends beyond this polygonal bay, terminating in a hip-roof pavilion with an "eyebrow" eaves bend over its second story window. The street gable of the main block has a shallow projection at attic level, surmounted by a bulging curved hood over the windows. The house was built for Mrs. J.R. Skinner of Cincinnati and later became the property of Mrs. Skinner's cousin's widow, Mrs. William P. Anderson.
- 131 Spite House, also known as the Studio, now Sunnymere (ca 1895, altered 1900): A 1½-story, gable-roof, compact L-plan dwelling with clapboard and shingle wall cover, a front veranda partly recessed into the house mass, and a screened side porch. A number of gabled and shed dormers create an irregular roof profile. Miss E. Adams had this cottage built immediately abutting Belveduto (see number 132) because Belveduto obstructed the ocean view from Wawaloam, her house on Westerly Road; hence the name Spite House.
- 132 Belveduto (ca 1890): A 2½-story, hip-roof, cubical-mass dwelling with a front veranda terminating in a circular gazebo, a frontal projection over the veranda, a side ell, a side balcony, and gabled dormers. The house was built for Westerly businessman George N. Burdick.
- NC 133 House (ca 1950): A 1-story, hip-roof, ranch-type dwelling with asymmetrical fenestration, picture windows, and sliding plate-glass doors.

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- 134 Intermere, now Pine Beach (ca 1887): A large 2½-story Shingle Style dwelling with a complex, modified M-gable roof embellished with subsidiary jerkin-head and hip forms and a number of hip, gable, and shed dormers. The house has an off-center gabled entrance portico, asymmetrical fenestration, horizontal breaks in the shingle cladding to delineate story levels, and glazed porches overlooking the ocean. The house was built for Sherman W. Kneval.

NINIGRET AVENUE

- 135 Briarock (1911-12): A rambling, asymmetrical, 2-story dwelling covered by low-pitch hip-roofs with deep eaves. The house mass is broken by porches which are partly recessed. The building's horizontal ground-hugging character and lack of applied detail give it an appearance similar to a modern ranch house. The house was built for Charles D. Jones of Cincinnati, an attorney who also served at various times as president, secretary, and treasurer of the Little Miami Railroad and as president of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company.
- 136 Sunnymede (ca 1890 with later alterations): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with a side-hall entrance sheltered by a low-hip-roof, columned portico; a 3-bay, polygonal, hip-roof side bay with side extensions covered by shed roofs in a wing-like configuration; a glazed, octagonal "gazebo" porch on one rear corner, and a side porch. The house originally had a 3-story, ogee-domed front corner tower and a wraparound veranda which have been removed, and its original staggered-butt shingle cladding has been covered with aluminum siding. The house was built for Frank J. Jones of Cincinnati.
- 137 Pinecroft, later Tick-Tock House, now Minnebama (1899-1900; William Ralph Emerson of Boston, architect): A 2½-story, hip-roof Colonial Revival dwelling with a symmetrical 3-bay facade, a central end-gable-roof entrance pavilion, a front veranda, a dentil cornice, and hip-roof dormer. The second-story window in the entrance pavilion is flanked by Ionic pilasters and surmounted by scroll motifs that support a lunette in the gable end above. The house is now covered with a combination of painted and weathered shingles. It was built for G. Pierrepont Davis of Hartford.
- 138 The Fenways (1902-03): A tall 1½-story, asymmetrical, stucco dwelling described as a "French Farmhouse" at the time of its construction. It combines features of French Medieval and Renaissance design with contemporary elements. The main portion of the house has a tall, flaring end-gable roof and is fronted by a flat-roof, screened porch

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Ninigret Avenue (cont.)

with broad piers and Craftsman stick-brackets under the eaves. The front gable contains a second-story oriel surmounted by a gable-peak overhang carried on massive carved brackets. To one side there is a 1½-story, hip-roof wing with shed dormers and French windows surmounted by blind arches. The house was built for Herbert N. Fenner of Providence, one of the few Rhode Island residents to summer here. Fenner was president of the New England Butt Company.

- 139 Sea Crest (1886, with later alterations?): A large, complexly massed dwelling comprising a 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, irregular cross-plan section with a 2-story, flat-roof addition on one side. The main section has a prominent end-gable, off-center front pavilion containing a central entrance under a gabled portico. The entrance is flanked by projecting subsidiary pavilions, one with a gable roof and one with a flat roof. The flank-gable slopes are broken by shed dormers. The blocky 2-story, flat-roof addition, with a Chinese-chippendale-style roof balustrade, fills out one front corner of the main mass and extends well beyond. The house was built for Davis C. Anderson of Cincinnati.
- 140 Ninigret (1899-1900; Tracy & Magonigle of New York, architects): A 2½-story, hip-roof dwelling combining elements of Colonial Revival and Craftsman design. The main block is a rectangular mass, with horizontal proportions emphasized by a break between the first and second floors and the roof's low pitch and deep eaves. A gable-roof, Craftsman-style timberwork porch shelters a central front entrance, flanked on each side by a shallow rectangular bay with a triple window. The eaves are trimmed with stick brackets. On one side there is an ell nearly as large as the main block. It is one story tall in front and two stories tall at the rear, and was added at a later date. The house was built for George A. Pope of Baltimore.
- 141 Wayne Cottage (1898; John Kenyon, architect): A 2½-story, hip-roof, rectangular-block dwelling with a front veranda and a central front gable. The veranda is now partly glazed and terminates at one end in a circular, conical-roof gazebo. Beneath the front gable there is a recessed second-floor balcony flanked on each side by a bay window. The house also has a number of gabled and shed dormers and a short, gable-roof rear ell. It was constructed for J.S. Wayne of Covington, Kentucky.
- 142 Surfside (1886): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof dwelling with a side-hall entrance sheltered by a flat-roof portico. There is a long, 1-story

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side veranda, now glazed, with a tall hip roof pierced by a gable-roof pavilion that projects from the second story. The front gable has an overhanging peak above the attic windows. The house is now covered with aluminum siding. It was built for W. Snowden Smith.

- 143 The Boulders; LaMaritima (1898; Tracy & Magonigle of New York, architects): An eclectic Shingle Style cottage combining features drawn from New England Colonial and European Medieval sources. The main mass of the house is a horizontal rectangular block with a flank-gambrel roof encompassing its second story and attic. At one end of the facade there is a projecting end-gable pavilion with deep eaves boxed in and shaped to form a Gothic-arch recess at attic level. This pavilion is offset by a front dormer with a very steep gable roof, and there is a tiny dormer with a high-peak hip roof between the pavilion and the gabled dormer. A wraparound veranda constructed of small boulders continues through the first-story of the front pavilion as a recess (the veranda is now glazed). There is a 2-story, semi-circular bay window at the rear corner of the end opposite the front pavilion. The house was built for William M. Greene.
- 144 The Cedars (ca 1890 with later additions): A large, rambling 2½-story Shingle Style dwelling articulated into two distinct sub-sections. The main block, covered by an M-gable roof, is vaguely "Colonial" in character. It has a second-story overhang, an asymmetrical fenestration incorporating a Palladian window randomly placed as a decorative element. Attached to the main block is a large wing with elements derived from late Medieval French architecture. This section has a tall hip roof and shallow, polygonal corner bays with semi-conical turret roofs that barely project from the main mass. The first-floor facade of this end with the shallow bays is constructed of small boulders. The junction of the two sub-sections is anchored by a 2-story tower with a conical roof. The house was built by Dr. Joseph P. Anderson and was sold soon after to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Perin of Baltimore.

NOONATCH ROAD

- NC 145 House (ca 1970?): A 1-story, gable-roof cottage with asymmetrical fenestration.
- 146 House (ca 1920): A tiny 1½-story, ballcurve-gable-roof, cottage with a recessed front porch, a side-hall entrance, and a shed-roof front dormer.

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- NC 147 House (ca 1915): A 2-story, L-plan, hip-roof structure with asymmetrical fenestration (including some modern windows), a projecting entrance vestibule in the interior corner of the "L," and a prominent slab chimney of brick flanking the vestibule. It was possibly constructed as a carriagehouse for Cloverly (see number 101) but has been converted into a residence.

OCEAN VIEW HIGHWAY

- 148 Thalassa; Shadybrook (1900): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, rectangular-block dwelling with a symmetrically designed main mass and a glazed sun porch on one side. The house has a recessed front veranda, also glazed, that extends beyond the end of the house to form the sun porch. There is a central entranceway marked by pairs of engaged columns that support an entablature and a balustrade applied to the facade of the house. The front roof slope is broken by a hip-roof dormer. The house was built for Mrs. G.W. Russell of Hartford.
- 149 Treasure Hill Gate Lodge (1923): A tiny conical-roof cylindrical tower about 15 feet in diameter, with a small hip-roof rectangular appendage on one side. It has a segmental-arch door with ornate iron strap hinges. It was part of the Treasure Hill estate, the main house of which burned in 1976.
- 150 Rock Rose; Green Shutters (ca 1920): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, late Colonial Revival stucco dwelling with an off-center entrance, an asymmetrical facade, deep eaves and gable rakes with returns, and gabled dormers. There is a modern 1-story, gable-roof addition on one side with bay window on the front. The house was built for Ashbel T. Wall of Providence, president of the A.T. Wall Company, gold and silver platers.
- 151 Log Cabin, later Windswept, now Longshore II (1903, altered 1913 and 1958): This building originated as a log house and was remodeled in 1913 into a rambling Modern Colonial dwelling with a massive gambrel roof containing its second story and attic. A partly recessed veranda on one flank is surmounted by hipped dormers. The main entrance was originally located under this veranda, but it has been moved to an off-center, partly recessed entrance porch in the end facing the street. A gambrel-roof side wing with hipped and eyebrow dormers flanks this entrance porch. The house was built for Samuel H. Davis.

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Ocean View Highway (cont.)

- 152 Windridge and Windvale (1916): A pair of 2½-story, stone and shingle Shingle Style dwellings linked by a 1-story, flat-roof rubblestone connecting wing. Its architectural vocabulary is drawn from English manor houses. Both houses are L-shaped in plan. Windridge has a hip roof on one wing intersecting a gable roof on its other wing, while Windvale is covered by intersecting gable roofs. The houses have asymmetrical fenestration and asymmetrically placed, massive slab chimneys of stone. The ensemble is built into a hillside so the houses are 3½ stories tall at the rear. This picturesque complex was built for Mrs. George W. McLanahan, the wife of a Washington, D.C., newspaperman (see numbers 11, 104 and 166).
- 153 El Reposo (1900-01; E.F. Gilbert of New York, architect): A large Mission style dwelling with stucco walls and pantile hip roofs. It has an L-shape plan comprising a 2½-story frontal wing and a 1½-story side wing. A projecting entrance porch with heavy piers, segmental arches, and a shaped roof parapet (the last-named now lacking its original applied Spanish Baroque ornamentation) partly fills the interior corner of the "L" and connects to a recessed segmental-arcade porch in the front of the side wing. The frontal wing has a deep semi-octagonal bay window on its facade and filigreed vergeboard trim at the eaves. At the rear of the house, a square, belfry-like turret rises above the roofs and their hipped dormers. This turret has a domical roof with unusual hip juts forming deep square-plan eaves. The house was built for George L. Babcock of Plainfield, New Jersey, president of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company (see number 129).
- NC 154 Building (ca 1925-30 with later alterations): A 1-story, hip-roof, pink-painted stucco structure that was originally a garage for El Reposo (number 153) but is now a residence. It has an off-center front porch and asymmetrical fenestration combining original and modern replacement windows. It resembles a small ranch-type dwelling of the 1950s or 1960s.
- 155 Overlook (1902-03): A 2½-story, hip-roof Shingle Style dwelling with Colonial Revival and Craftsman elements, set into a gently sloping hillside. The house comprises a narrow-front central block flanked on each side by splayed wings. The main entrance is placed at base-level in the central block, beneath a square-pier, flat-roof Colonial Revival portico topped by an interlace roof balustrade. There is a Palladian motif over the portico and a diamond-pane, horizontal-band triple window above the Palladian motif. One wing

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contains a recessed first-floor porch; the other has a later 1-story, flat-roof addition appended to it. The roof, broken by hipped dormers, has deep eaves with Craftsman stick bracketing. The house was built as a rental property for Sherman W. Kneval and a Mr. Thacher. It later became the property of Frederick Brooks of New York, vice president of Brooks Brothers.

156 The Timbers (1917-20; John Russell Pope, architect): A rambling, asymmetrical Tudor Revival style dwelling composed of 2½-story, gable-roof units. Three short wings are arranged to form a splayed "U" which is attached by one of its sides to a long, rectangular main block. The first story of the house is fieldstone, with white-painted brick and half-timber construction above. The mass of the house is enlivened by numerous projections, bays, and overhangs; gabled and shed dormers; and massive ribbed slab chimneys with chimney pots, one in the form of a bellcote. The property encompasses a guest or caretaker's cottage and a combination garage/chauffeur's residence, both executed in the same picturesque style and materials as the main house. The estate was built for Mr. and Mrs. George Hewitt Myers of Washington, D.C. Mr. Myers was an investment banker with interests in forest production.

157 Graydon (1900; Henry W. Wilkinson of Syracuse, architect): An unusual 2½-story Shingle Style dwelling with a symmetrical main block and a long rear wing. It is loosely modeled after the transitional late medieval/early Renaissance dwellings of 17th-century England and colonial America. The main section, built of fieldstone on the first story with shingled frame construction above, is a contained rectangular-block mass topped by a gable-on-hip roof. It has a central end-gable front pavilion projecting over a stone-post veranda that extends through the base of the pavilion to form a recessed entrance porch. Above the entry to the entrance porch there is a balcony, backed by a tripartite window surmounted by a blind elliptical fan. There is a glazed sun porch on one side of the main block and a shallower bay window on the other side. The gable-on-hip roof contains several shed and arched dormers. The 2-story, shingled frame rear wing terminates in a hip-roof pavilion with gabled dormers breaking up through the eaves. The house was built by R.A. Sherman Company of Westerly for Mr. and Mrs. Park Painter of Pittsburgh. Mr. Painter was a son of Jacob Painter, a steel magnate.

NC 158 House (): A small 1-story, gable-roof cottage with an exterior end-wall chimney and a deep square-post front porch. Its dark-stained clapboard siding gives it the rustic appearance of an Adirondack

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hunting lodge.

- NC 159 House (ca 1940): A 1½-story, L-plan, gable-roof cottage with dark-stained clapboard siding and a small porch sheltering the main entrance.
- 160 Bellefort, Yosemite (ca 1917): A picturesque 2½-story stone and stucco dwelling in a sophisticated revival style based on English domestic architecture of the Stuart period. The house's long rectangular-block mass is covered by a hip-roof with extended side slopes. An off-center, end-gable front pavilion contains asymmetrical placed vertical- and horizontal-band stairhall windows and an entrance sheltered by a small, off-center shed-roof porch. The asymmetrical fenestration includes glazed arches that light a recessed porch at one end of the house. The roof, anchored by a pair of tall, pilaster-and-panel interior chimneys, contains small hip-roof front dormers and a large gabled side dormer over the recessed end porch.
- 161 Norman Hall, later Stone House or Lihme Castle (1915-16; Mott B. Schmidt of New York, architect): A large, rambling, 2½-story dwelling of coursed rock-face stone, built in the Norman Farmhouse style. The main block, with a tall hip-roof, has a long gable-roof wing running at an angle off one front corner. A 1-story, cylindrical, conical-roof entrance tower is set off-center on the facade next to a 2-story, end-gable stair tower. A hip-roof pavilion with a recessed, arcaded porch in its base is attached to the side opposite that with the angled wing, and the rear facade has a shallow, end-gable pavilion and a tall cylindrical, conical-roof tower at the junction of the main block and the angled wing. The house is set on well-landscaped acreage with several Norman-style stone outbuildings. It was built for William W. Lawrence, who died a month after its completion, whereupon the property was sold to C. Bai Lihme of Chicago. Mr. Lihme was president of the Matthiesen & Hegler Zinc Company of LaSalle, Illinois, and served as a director of several Chicago-area banks and Oklahoma and Montana mining companies.
- NC 162 Sea Gardens (1954; David Osborne, architect): A 2-story, flat-roof, clapboard Contemporary style dwelling with asymmetrical fenestration of casement, awning, and plate-glass windows and an extensive second-story deck on stilt supports. Michigan architect David Osborne built the house as a summer residence for himself.

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- NC 163 Ward House (ca 1916): A 1½-story, rectangular-block dwelling covered by a flank-gable roof with hip extensions across the ends. A central cross-gable in one flank and long shed dormers dominate the main roof mass so it is nearly invisible. Fenestration is asymmetrical, with a number of modern windows in place of the original ones. Extensive alterations, including a 1-story sun porch on one end and sliding plate-glass doors opening onto a deck, give this the appearance of a mid-20th-century suburban tract dwelling. The house was built for Wilfred Ward of Westerly.
- 164 Idle Rest (ca 1916): A tall, 1½-story, rectangular-block shingle dwelling with a broad M-gable roof encompassing its second story and attic. It has an off-center entrance sheltered by a flat-roof portico and a 1-story, hip-roof side addition. Shed-roof dormers on each flank of the house contain small recessed balconies. A number of first-floor windows have been replaced with modern fenestration. The house was built for Charles E. Sherman of Westerly.
- 165 Misquamicut Golf Club (1900 et seq.; Atterbury & Tompkins of New York, architects): A rambling 2-story Shingle Style building of fieldstone and shingled-frame construction, with complex massing produced by a series of stylistically compatible additions to the original, smaller clubhouse. The oldest portion of the building is a contained, symmetrical rectangular block with a massive hip roof encompassing the second floor and attic. This block is flanked by asymmetrical hip-roof wings, one rectilinear, the other L-shaped in plan. The "L" wing, fronted by a stone-post porch with a portecochere, terminates at a 2-story, irregular-octagonal pavilion with a tall pyramidal roof. The most distinctive features of the building are several broad, low jerkin-head dormers in the roofs of the main block and wings. At the rear of the main block, a curved sun porch is surmounted by a similarly shaped dormer capped with a low semi-conical roof. The Misquamicut Golf Club was founded in 1895 and originally purchased property on the opposite (south) side of Ocean View Highway, where it developed a 9-hole golf course and converted an old corn crib into a clubhouse. The present course was laid out by the late Donald Ross, America's foremost golf-course architect. A tennis clubhouse on the grounds, designed by Lyman Goff of Watch Hill and built in 1979, is a whimsical small-scale adaptation of McKim, Mead & White's Newport Casino.

PAUTIPAUG WAY

- 166 To Windward (1902-03): A complex, asymmetrical, 2½-story, hip-roof dwelling. Its basic L-plan mass is nearly indistinguishable amid numerous accretions, among them 1-story additions, a second-story

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projection over a first-story porch, and a segmental bay window. The roof mass is broken by gables, an M-gable, and hipped and shed dormers. The house was built as a rental property for George W. McLanahan of Washington, D.C. and was first occupied by E.N. Benson of Philadelphia (see numbers 11, 104 and 152).

PAWCATUCK AVENUE

- 167 Clinton Cottage (1897): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, vernacular Queen Anne/Shingle Style dwelling with a side-hall entrance, a wraparound veranda (portions of which are a later addition), and a 2-story side bay window topped by a gable. The first story has been covered with aluminum siding but the upper levels retain their shingle cladding, with some patterned work in the gables.
- 168 Pomptookit (1923): A 1½- to 2-story, gable-roof, L-plan, stucco Tudor Revival dwelling with half-timber trim in the gables. It has a gabled entrance pavilion in the interior corner of the "L," an exterior stone chimney on the front of the flank wing, shed-roof door hoods, and a shed dormer and skylights in the roof. Some of the fenestration has been replaced with modern windows. The house was built for Mrs. Henry Van Cleef of New Haven. Its unusual name is derived from Mrs. Van Cleef's maiden surname, Pomp. The Pomp family reportedly won this property in a lottery conducted at the time this land was subdivided.
- 169 Lermoh, now Baycroft (1902-03): A contained rectangular-block Modern Colonial dwelling set end to the street, with a massive, bellcurve flank-gambrel roof containing its second story and attic. Its off-center entrance is sheltered by a recessed Tuscan-column veranda on the westerly facade that extends across the rear end of the house as a projecting porch. There is a bay window on the street end and a garage addition (ca 1982-83) that extends forward from the house. The roof mass is broken by dormers at second-floor and attic level. All have low hip roofs except the central front dormer, which has a flat roof originally topped by a roof balustrade. The house was at one time occupied by Robert N. Willson, a prominent Philadelphia physician.
- 170 Idle Hour (ca 1890): A 2-story, L-plan dwelling covered by intersecting flank- and end-gable roofs. It is set with its ell toward the rear. An entrance centered in the facade is sheltered by a front veranda that is now partially enclosed. The house is now covered with aluminum siding. There is a tiny 1-story, flank-gable-roof guest

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cottage on the property. The house was built for the Larkin family of Watch Hill.

- 171 Wauwinnet (ca 1897; altered 1903): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, vernacular Queen Anne dwelling with a side-hall entrance; a wrap-around veranda; and a second-story, semi-conical-roof, polygonal corner bay over the veranda (a later addition). The house was built for Robert Drysdale of Westerly.
- 172 Reginald Peck House (1930s): An unusual 2-story, contained rectangular-block dwelling with a stone first story, a brick second story, and an arcaded, stone front porch that is overgrown with vines. The house has a flat roof edged by a hipped overhang clad with pantiles. Its asymmetrical fenestration is composed of metal-frame casement windows. The house was built for Reginald Peck of Westerly, a local historian and author.
- 173 Remains of Old Red House, also Aborigines (1828, 1902): This rambling, asymmetrical 1-story building composed of gable- and shed-roof units was the side ell of a residence erected in 1828 for Nathan Fitch. The original main block of Old Red House was a 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, center-chimney dwelling with a 5-bay facade and a central entrance. In 1902 Captain Walter H. Davis of the Watch Hill Life-Saving Station made alterations to the house, including the addition of a wraparound veranda and gabled dormers, and re-named the property Aborigines, because it was one of the oldest houses in Watch Hill. The main portion of the house was burned by an arsonist in 1980, leaving only the former side ell standing.
- 174 Bungalow-on-Cove, now Cove Cottage (1902): A picturesque 1½-story, flank-gambrel-roof, Colonial Revival cottage with a front veranda, a center-hall entrance, an exterior end-wall chimney, and a long front dormer with a shed-roof central section connecting a pair of pedimented end units. The house was built for the Reverend A.H. Lewis, one-time pastor of the Westerly Seventh-Day Baptist Church, and was later occupied by William L. Russell, a prominent psychiatrist from the metropolitan New York City area.

PLYMPTON ROAD

- 175 Former Plympton House Cottage (ca 1915): A symmetrical, contained, 2-story, hip-roof, stucco dwelling with a partially enclosed front veranda with stuccoed posts. It was originally built as a rental property affiliated with the Plympton House hotel.

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- 176 Former Plympton House Cottage (ca 1915): A tall 2½-story, flank-jerkin-head-roof, symmetrically designed stucco dwelling with a front veranda (now enclosed) and hipped front dormers. It was built as a rental property affiliated with the Plympton House hotel.
- NC 177 Commercial Block (ca 1950): A modern 1-story storefront building with a parapet at the front and a low-pitch shed roof. It is covered with vinyl siding. During the summer it houses the Watch Hill Post Office, a seasonal station that closes for the winter.
- 178 Former Plympton House Cottage (ca 1915): A 2½-story, hip-roof, symmetrical, cubical-mass dwelling with a Tuscan-column front veranda (now partly enclosed), hipped dormers, and additions on one side and the rear. It was built as a rental property associated with the Plympton House hotel.
- 179 House/Plympton House Annex (late 19th century?, remodeled 1910-20?): This 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, 5-bay facade, center-entrance dwelling appears to be a late 19th-century vernacular building, with a Colonial Revival entrance porch and a sun room with a Chinese Chippendale roof balustrade that were added in the early 20th century. It is now covered with aluminum siding and some original windows have been replaced with modern sash. The structure was at one time a rental property affiliated with the Plympton House hotel.
- 180 Sunswept (late 19th century): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, vernacular dwelling with a central entrance, a wraparound Tuscan-column veranda (now partly enclosed), and twin front gables. It was reportedly moved to this site from a location on Bay Street.
- 181 Former Plympton House Cottage (ca 1915): A symmetrical 2½-story, pyramidal-roof, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival dwelling with a Tuscan-column wraparound veranda (now partly enclosed), a central entrance, a central oriel on the facade, and hipped dormers. It was built as a rental property associated with the Plympton House hotel.
- 182 House (1920?): A low 1-story, hip-roof, asymmetrically massed stucco bungalow with deep overhanging eaves. It resembles some of the early dwellings designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.
- 183 Intercrest (1898): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, asymmetrical Queen Anne vernacular dwelling with an off-center, end-gable front projection; an end-gable side projection; a side-hall entrance, sheltered by a wraparound corner veranda surmounted by a second-story addition;

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oculus windows in the subsidiary gables; and an eyebrow dormer. The house was built by Randolph, Bentley & Company of Westerly for J.F. Champlin, proprietor of the Ocean House hotel.

- 184 Altomare (1901-02): An unusual 2½-story, hip-roof dwelling with a contained rectilinear mass encompassing a recessed, wraparound Tuscan-column veranda (now partly enclosed). A squat, conical-roof, octagonal turret is perched on one corner of the roof, which is broken by hipped dormers and a tripartite dormer with an arched central section flanked by hipped units. The house was built for J.F. Champlin, proprietor of the Ocean House, and was first occupied by J.B. Dixon of Morristown, N.J. It was later the summer residence of George H. Barbour of Grosse Pointe, Michigan, a prominent Detroit businessman who served as first president of that city's Chamber of Commerce and as one-time president of its City Council.

POPON ROAD

- NC 185 House (1960s): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, shingle and plywood ranch-type dwelling with a boxy dormer addition housing a second floor.

RIDGE ROAD

- 186 Meadholme (1900; Chapman & Fraser of Boston, architects): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, stucco Medieval Revival dwelling with asymmetrically placed subsidiary gables breaking up through the eaves and half-timber trim. The off-center entrance is sheltered by a gabled porch and there is a 1-story, hip-roof sun porch on one end of the building. The house was built for Dudley Phelps.
- 187 Kenneth Ridge (ca 1898 with later additions): A large, rambling, complexly massed Colonial Revival dwelling. The main block is symmetrical, with a projecting, end-gable central entrance pavilion and a hip roof with semiconical side extensions covering paired side bows. The pavilion is fronted by a porte-cochere with a roof balustrade, and its pediment-like gable is flanked by each side by a gabled dormer in the main roof. A long 2½-story, cross-gable side wing (a later addition) extends from one side of the main block. It has a 1-story front addition and gabled dormers. The house was built for Daniel J. Sully (1861-1930), a Providence-born New York City resident who was a commodities and securities broker with offices in both cities. He cornered the cotton market in 1903-04, earning for himself the nickname of "Cotton King." Sully's daughter Anna Beth

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Ridge Road (cont.)

married actor Douglas Fairbanks in 1907. A number of Fairbank's show-business colleagues visited here--among them Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd--and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., spent summers here as a child.

188 The Arches, now Ridgecrest (1903 with later alterations): A 2½-story, hip-roof Colonial Revival dwelling in the form of a long, contained rectangular block. A slightly projecting, shallow hip-roof, central entrance pavilion is fronted by a semicircular Tuscan-column portico with a roof balustrade. A tripartite window above this portico is framed by carved garland panels. The fenestration on the facade is asymmetrical, incorporating a single oval window in the arrangement. There were originally recessed porches in each end of the house; one has been enclosed, the other has been glassed in to make a sun porch. The roof mass is broken by stone chimneys and hip-roof dormers. The house was built for Mrs. C. Byron Cottrell of Westerly.

189 Sunny Ledge (ca 1915): A Modern Colonial dwelling with a massive flank-gambrel roof containing the second story and attic. It is oriented with its back to Ridge Road, with a projecting, 1½-story, steep-gable-roof ell projecting from one corner. The street elevation is asymmetrical. An entrance is located in the end opposite the gabled ell.

SEQUAN ROAD

NC 190 Lyman B. Goff House (1973; Lyman B. Goff, architect): A multi-level Contemporary-style dwelling built on a hillside, composed of asymmetrical stacked, flat-roof, box-like units. It has vertical-board siding and large plate-glass windows.

NC 191 House (mid-20th century): A 1-story, hip-roof, ranch-type dwelling with garage bays recessed into the contained rectangular-block mass of the house.

192 Electric Substation (1914): A tiny 1-story, end-gable-roof, brick structure with segmental-arch doors and windows and massive interior end chimneys. It was built as a high-power transformer station for the Norwich & Westerly Traction Company trolley line.

SUNSET AVENUE

193 Lillian Washburn House (1912): A compact 2½-story, hip-roof, cubical-mass, vernacular Shingle Style/Colonial Revival dwelling with a recessed entrance porch running along one side, a 1-story addition on

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the other side, and hipped dormers. It was built for Lillian Washburn of Morristown, N.J., daughter of Charles A. Washburn, a prominent San Francisco newspaperman who served as U.S. ambassador to Paraguay in the 1860s.

- NC 194 House (1960s): A 1-story, flank-gable-roof, aluminum-sided ranch-type dwelling with two small gable-roof, mid-20th century guest cottages in the back yard.
- 195 Moorcroft, now Acropolis (ca 1885): A low 2-story, hip-roof, cubical-mass dwelling with its second-story windows contained in gabled dormers breaking up through the eaves. It has a semi-octagonal, flat roof corner bay over a wraparound veranda. The veranda has been partly enclosed and its original posts have been replaced by wrought-iron lattice supports. The exterior has been covered with aluminum siding. It was built by A. Maxson & Company of Westerly and was maintained by them as a rental cottage. The house was moved to its present site in 1902.
- 196 Sunset View (1899; Greenleaf & Cobb of Boston, architects): A handsome Queen Anne/Shingle Style dwelling of stone and white-painted shingle, with a broad, massive flank-gable roof encompassing its second floor and attic. It is set end to the street, with recessed corner porches flanking a bay window covered by a deep overhang of the gable end. It has a pair of semi-octagonal, semi-conical-roof dormers on one flank and a 2½-story ell on the other flank. The house was built for Dr. E.R. Lewis, a Westerly physician.
- 197 Bonnieview, now Stonecroft (ca 1885 with later alterations): A tall 1½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling with a central front gable, a front veranda, and a 1-story side addition, and a rear ell. The veranda has unusual posts, square in section, cut in zig-zag shapes. There is a broach-roof square tower in one corner formed by the main block and the rear ell. Now covered with asbestos siding, the house was originally elaborately detailed, with staggered-butt shinglework, plain bargeboards, and arch-motif gable screens composed of tiny twisted balusters emulating the veranda posts. The house was built by A. Maxson & Company of Westerly as a rental cottage. It was moved to this site in 1902 from another location.
- 198 Harvey Cottage (ca 1890): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling with a large, central jerkin-head-roof dormer on the front and a gambrel-roof rear ell. The front roof slope extends forward to cover a recessed veranda with turned posts and lattice trim. The jerkin-head

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dormer is fronted by a semi-octagonal bay topped with a semi-conical roof. There is a semi-circular, lattice-enclosed porch on the rear of the rear ell. The first story has been covered with aluminum siding but the remainder of the house is shingled, with staggered-butt patterning in the gable ends. The house was built for Mrs. E.B. Harvey.

VALLEY PATH

- 199 Sunnyridge (1903): A 2½-story, rectangular-block, white-painted shingle, English Cottage-style dwelling covered with a hip roof with extended side slopes. It has a recessed central entrance under a hip-roof hood on brackets; a recessed, corner sun porch on one end; hipped dormers; and brackets accenting the eaves. It was built for Mrs. G. Richmond Parsons of Providence.

WAPUN ROAD

- 200 Stone Leigh (1915): A large 3½-story, rectangular-block dwelling with a massive M-gable roof containing its third story and attic. It is set so the roof is oriented gable-flank to the street, with a large gabled dormer in the front slope and shed dormers filling the valley of the "M." The house has a 2-story side wing with a low-pitch hip roof, and a stone post, gabled portico sheltering the off-center entrance. The house was probably built for the Curtis family and was once occupied by Rebekah Harkness, director of the Harkness Ballet (see number 49).

- NC 201 Windrose Cottage (1955; T. Frederick Norton of Mystic, Connecticut, architect): A picturesque 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, clapboard Cape Cod-type cottage with a projecting garage wing at one front corner.
- 202 Meadowcrest (ca 1916; attributed to William John Cherry of New York, architect): An asymmetrical 2½-story dwelling distinguished by its complex roof mass. The main roof is hipped in form with extended side slopes, intersected by a cross-jerkin-head unit near one end of the building. There are shed and jerkin-head dormers in the side slopes and shed dormers in the long flanks of the main hip roof (the profile of the roof has been changed slightly by later alterations). The main entrance is located in one end of the cross-jerkin-head roof section. The fenestration is asymmetrical, with a pent roof on brackets over some first-story windows. On the water front of the house, the lawn is terraced, with a stone retaining wall incorporating buttresses and sections of arcading. The house was

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built for Bradford Shinkle of Covington, Kentucky, president of the Covington Gas Company.

- 203 Wildacre (1916; William John Cherry of New York, architect): A large 2½-story, jerkin-head-roof, weathered-shingle, English Cottage-style dwelling with an off-center entrance under a bracketed hood; asymmetrically arranged rectangular, arched, and segmental-arched windows; shed dormers; a massive exterior end chimney of stone; and 2- and 1-story wings running off one side. It was built for F. Kingsbury Curtis, previously owner of Shortlands (see above). Curtis was active in the development of Tuxedo Park, New York, and Wildacre was part of a small developmental subdivision known as Tuxedo Homes.
- 204 Shoreby (ca 1915): An asymmetrical 2½-story, L-plan, stucco dwelling. One wing has a massive gable roof encompassing its second story and attic, and the other wing is covered by a hip roof with an extended slope on the narrow end. Each wing has a recessed porch at its end. The one in the gabled section has stone posts and is now infilled; the one in the hipped section is arcaded. The main entrance, sheltered by an arched copper hood, is located in a polygonal 2-story, flat-roof pavilion set in the interior angle of the "L." Massive brick slab chimneys rise above the roof, which contains shed and gabled dormers. According to local tradition, the design of the house was inspired by Robert Louis Stevenson's novel "The Black Arrow." The house was built for Frank Turnbull of Glen Ridge, New Jersey, owner of Rogers Peet Company, a New York clothing store.

WATCH HILL ROAD

- NC 205 Sea Haven (ca 1965): A 2-story, gable-roof split-level dwelling with deep overhanging eaves, a shed portico over the entrance, and a second-story balcony deck.
- 206 Sunshine Garage and Chauffeur's Residence (early 20th century): A 1½-story, bellcurve gambrel-roof building with garage bays on the first story, long shed dormers, and a second-story balcony (a later addition). Modern plate-glass sliding doors have been installed on the first story in place of the original door to the second floor. Built as a garage and chauffeur's quarters for Sunshine (see number 238), it is now a private residence.
- 207 Louisiana (1902): A modern Colonial dwelling with a massive flank-gambrel roof encompassing its second story and attic. It is set on a lot at the corner of Sequan Road and oriented with its end toward

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Watch Hill Road (cont.)

Watch Hill Road. The rear elevation, facing Sequan Road, is more readily visible than the house's facade. It has a shallow, end-gambrel ell at one end and a broad, hip-roof dormer unit at the other end that rises two full stories above the first floor of the main block. This tower-like mass contains an off-center, arched staircase window balanced by a picturesque array of asymmetrically placed rectangular windows of varied size. The facade (northerly side) has a recessed veranda sheltering a central entrance. The house was built for a Miss Carras and was for a number of years the summer residence of the Detrick sisters of Baltimore, daughters of Jacob Stoll Detrick, a mechanical engineer and inventor who was president of the Detrick & Harvey Machine Company.

- 208 Merrivale (1903): A Modern Colonial dwelling with a massive flank-gambrel roof containing its second story and attic. It is oriented end to the street on a lot at the corner of Popon Road. The end fronting on Watch Hill Road contains a recessed Tuscan-column porch (enclosed with screens). On the flank facing Popon Road there is a small 1-story projection and a long shed dormer with a small hip-roof central unit that rises to a full 3-story height. Some of the windows have been replaced with modern sash.

WAUWINNET AVENUE

- 209 York House (ca 1845 with additions ca 1895): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, side-hall-plan Greek Revival dwelling with a 3-story, octagonal pyramidal-roof corner tower added in the late 19th century and a modern 1-story, flat-roof side addition with a picture window. All of the original windows have been replaced with modern casement sash. The house was owned by J.C. York in the late 19th century.
- 210 Fairview (1870s): A 1½-story, mansard-roof, side-hall-plan cottage with a front veranda, an off-center front gambrel, a side gambrel projecting over a side bay window, and shed-hooded dormers in the mansard. The gambrels are trimmed with bargeboards containing cut-out heart and cross shapes. For many years this was the residence of Postmaster W.N. York.
- 211 Hunt Cottage, later Greycote (ca 1850): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling with a central entrance, a front veranda, a central end-gable projection containing a bay window over the veranda, gabled dormers, overhanging eaves trimmed with bargeboards, and a 1½-story rear ell. The exterior is covered with a combination of vertical-board and clapboard siding. Originally built for Dr. Hunt, the house was altered for Dudley Phelps in 1902.

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Wauwinnet Avenue (cont.)

- 212 Bouldercrest (ca 1890): A 2½-story vernacular Queen Anne dwelling with a 3-story, octagonal, conical-roof corner tower set in the angle between the house's end-gabled main block and a gabled side projection. A wraparound veranda has a diagonal end-gabled unit projecting at the base of the tower. There is a 2-story rear addition covered by a low-pitch hip roof. A tall 1½-story, gable-roof cottage with jigsaw bargeboard trim stands on the property and was probably originally an outbuilding. The house was built for the Reverend William A. Snively of Louisville, Kentucky, a prominent Episcopal clergyman and writer on religious topics.
- 213 Stonyhurst (ca 1897): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, cross-plan dwelling with a wraparound veranda (now partly enclosed), a front-gable overhang, and shed dormers. It was built for Cincinnati businessman Hines Strobridge.
- 214 Wetumanetu (1899; Henry W. Wilkinson of Syracuse architect): A 2½-story, hip-roof, cubical-mass Shingle Style house with a rubble-stone first story and a shingle-clad second story. It has a recessed, U-shaped veranda (now partly enclosed), a central entrance, a slight projection in the center of the second story that contains a recessed balcony, and eyebrow dormers. The house was built for Dr. John Champlin of Westerly. Its Indian name means "Medicine Man's House."

WESTERLY ROAD

- 215 Russula, now Tredegar (1900; Chapman & Fraser of Boston, architects): A Modern Colonial dwelling with a massive flank-gambrel roof containing its second story and attic. It is set end to the street with its front gambrel end projecting over paired bay windows. There are shed dormers in the flanks of the gambrel. The house was built as a rental property by Maxson & Company of Westerly for a Dr. Merrill. It was occupied at one time by Frederick Brooks of New York City, vice president of Brooks Brothers (see number 155).
- 216 Red Top (1900; Chapman & Fraser of Boston, architects): An asymmetrical Modern Colonial dwelling with a complex roof. One section of the house has a massive gambrel roof containing the second story and attic, with a shed dormer along one side that continues to form part of a gable roof covering an ell. The house has asymmetrical fenestration, including an oriel window; a massive exterior chimney on one flank; and a hip-roof dormer. It was built by Maxson & Company of Westerly as a rental property for Dr. Merrill. The house was first occupied by Miss H.C. Frick of Pittsburgh and later by Truman H. Newberry of Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, a prominent Detroit

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Westerly Road (cont.)

businessman who served as Secretary of the Navy during Theodore Roosevelt's administration.

- 217 House (ca 1900): A long, blocky Modern Colonial dwelling with a massive flank-gambrel roof containing its second story and attic. It has an off-center entrance, a Tuscan-column entrance porch, and shed dormers. It is covered partly with aluminum siding and partly with shingles.
- 218 Albert Crandall House, later Catlin House (1843): A 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, 19th-century-vernacular dwelling with a 5-bay facade, a central entrance, a front veranda and a front bay window (both later additions), a rear ell, gable returns, and hip-roof dormers. It is now covered with aluminum siding. The house was built for Albert Crandall, son-in-law of former lighthouse keeper and innkeeper Jonathan Nash. Crandall later sold the property to Governor Julius Catlin, one of the early summer visitors at Watch Hill. The house was turned on site to its present orientation in 1903.
- 219 The Snuggery (ca 1890, remodeled 1899): A 2½-story, L-plan, gable-roof dwelling with a wraparound veranda, partly recessed under the frontal wing, and shed dormers. A modern picture window has been installed in the front gable. The house was built as a rental property for Westerly merchant George N. Burdick.
- 220 District 11 Schoolhouse (1852): A small 1-story, end-gable-roof, clapboard 19th-century vernacular structure with an off-center entrance. Used as the Watch Hill district school until 1901, this building housed a retail shop from 1917 to the 1940s and is now a residence.
- NC 221 Sea Shell (ca 1940s): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, center-entrance, Cape Cod-type dwelling.
- 222 Baltimore Cottage, later Wawaloam (ca 1887 with alterations ca 1902): A well designed 2½-story, asymmetrical Queen Anne/Modern Colonial dwelling, now covered with aluminum siding. The original section of the house, covered by a saltbox roof, has an off-center entrance in a shallow projection encompassed within a semi-octagonal, semi-conical-roof entrance porch. Above, paired gable-roof dormers flank a broad end-gable central dormer that breaks up through the eaves to a full 3-story height. In the rear, the extended roof slope covers a recessed veranda that extends beyond one end of the house. A long, shed-roof rear dormer is topped with a gable; above this is a single off-

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Westerly Road (cont.)

center, hip-roof attic dormer. Later additions include a shorter 2½-story, flank-gable side wing and an enclosed, 1-story polygonal pavilion on one end of the rear veranda. The side addition projects forward slightly from the main block and contains a subsidiary front entrance sheltered by a gable-roof, latticework portico. Old photographs reveal that the house has been slightly changed by alterations that have eliminated some quasi-medieval Queen Anne elements to give the building a more straightforward Colonial character. The house was built for Miss E. Adams of Baltimore, who sold it in 1902 to Manton B. Metcalf of Orange, New Jersey, a son of Jesse Metcalf, owner of the Wanskuck Mills in Providence. Metcalf probably commissioned the alterations to the house and renamed it Wawaloam after a famous Narragansett squaw sachem.

- 223 The Wickiup (ca 1890 with later additions): An asymmetrical, 2½-story, hip-roof dwelling with a gabled side pavilion, a wraparound veranda surmounted by a balustraded balcony, oriel windows, and a variety of dormers, including hipped and eyebrow dormers and a long side dormer with gabled end units linked by a flat-roof section. The gable of the side pavilion contains an arched window set in an embrasure with curving, shingled edges. There is a modern 2-story, gable-roof addition on the side opposite the side pavilion, linked to the main block by a 1-story hyphen. The house was built for Mrs. Clara H. Stanton and was later the house of J. Denniston Lyon of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh.
- 224 Foster Farmhouse; Inglecote (ca 1733, remodeled ca 1880 and ca 1890): A 1½-story, flank-gable-roof, center-entrance Colonial dwelling altered into a "Swiss Chalet" in the late 19th century. The Victorian alterations include a new gable roof, with a bellcurve flare on the front slope and deep overhanging eaves; a wraparound veranda (partly screened in) recessed under the flaring slope; a stickwork balcony with stick supports and bracework in one gable end; a large central front gable containing a bay window; and gabled dormers with stickwork in the peaks. The original part of the house was built for the Foster family, one of the first to settle at Watch Hill. The house was later the center of the property known as the Everett Farm, and was remodeled into its present form about the time the farm was subdivided into house lots.
- 225 The Wigwam, Rosemont, now Redlac (ca 1890, altered 1900): A sprawling 1½-story structure comprising an M-gable-roof main block with subsidiary shed- and hip-roof appendages. The roof mass overhangs the

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first story and is supported by large curved struts. There are shingled bows in the front gable peaks, and a tall, stone chimney rising above the roof. The building was built as a stable for Clara Stanton's house, The Wickiup, and was converted into a residence in 1900.

- 226 The Tepee, now Montrose (1899; attributed to John A. Tompkins of New York, architect): The main block of this Shingle Style dwelling, turned end to the street, has a massive, overhanging flank-gable roof encompassing its second story and attic. The roof mass is interrupted by a tall, end-gable, central front dormer flanked on each side by smaller gabled dormers. An entrance porch is recessed into the first story and an exterior chimney on the street end pierces up through the gable overhang. At the rear of the main block, running along the street front, there is a 2½-story, gable-roof ell with a slight second-story overhang and a long shed dormer that breaks through the eaves. The exterior walls are now covered with aluminum siding. This house was built by the R.A. Sherman Company as a rental property for Clara H. Stanton.
- 227 Spencecliff, now House-on-Hill (1902): A rambling, asymmetrical, complexly massed stone and shingle Shingle Style dwelling set on a stone-walled terrace atop a hill. The main block is a 1½-story, flank-gable-roof mass with a recessed, arcaded rubblestone entrance porch at one end of the facade. This porch is flanked by a 2-story semi-circular, semi-conical roof stone stairhall tower which is backed by a 2½-story, end-gable pavilion that rises above the main roof and the tower. A gable-roof, stone-post porch projects from the other end of the facade, and a 1-story, flat-roof, balustrade-topped addition extends from the main block beyond this porch. Other detailing includes two stone exterior chimneys, one on the end and one on the front flanking the tower; an oriel window in the side gable end; and hipped, shed, and eyebrow dormers. The house was built for Jacob S. Burnet, one of three Cincinnati men involved in the subdivision and development of the Everett Farm property.
- 228 The Bungalow (1899; attributed to John A. Tompkins of New York, architect): A sprawling, picturesque, stone and shingle dwelling dominated by a massive, symmetrical but complex roof mass encompassing its second story and attic. The roof is a modified "M" gable with extended side slopes, a flank-gable connecting hyphen in the valley of the "M," and hip extensions across the gable ends forming pent roofs over the first- and second-story doors and windows. The twin front gables contain paired second-story oriels with shingled bows

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in the gable peaks above. The roof has a front eyebrow dormer and side dormers with paired gable-roof units connected by central shed-roof sections. The first story contains recessed porches (now partly glazed) and a recessed central entranceway. The house was built by R.A. Sherman Company as a rental property for Clara H. Stanton, and was first occupied by John Bushnell of Plainfield, New Jersey.

229 Chenowith, later the Ledges, now Marbella (1914; Atterbury & Tompkins of New York, architects): A low, rambling, 1½-story, L-plan dwelling with an overhanging, complex roof composed of intersecting jerkin-head forms with hipped extensions across their gable ends. At one rear corner there is an enclosed, octagonal pavilion topped by a pyramidal roof. A modern bow window has been installed in the facade of the main block. The house was built by R.A. Sherman Company as a rental property for Clara H. Stanton, and was first occupied by Mrs. Robert Allyn of Hartford.

230 Hillside (ca 1890 with later additions): An asymmetrical 2½-story, end-gable-roof, Queen Anne vernacular dwelling with a gable-on-hip-roof side pavilion. The front angle between the main block and side pavilion is filled by a second-story projection over an entrance porch that extends forward beyond the facade of the house. The back portion of this porch, under the second-story projection, is now enclosed. A curved bay window on the side pavilion is set under a second-story overhang. The house is set on a sloping site with the basement above grade on the pavilion side. There is a Tuscan-column basement porch on this side, supporting a first-floor addition that fills the rear angle between the main block and side pavilion. The house was built for William P. Anderson, a member of the Cincinnati syndicate that subdivided the Everett Farm, and was first occupied by members of his family, Charles and Vachel W. Anderson.

NC 231 James Gordon Woodruff Memorial Bench (ca 1945-50): A monumental bench of random-ashlar masonry with a stone marker inscribed to the memory of Ensign James G. Woodruff, USNR.

232 Highland Lodge, now Meramour (1898; Gardner, Pyne & Gardner of Springfield, Massachusetts, architect): A Modern Colonial dwelling with a massive flank-gambrel roof encompassing its second story and attic, a 2-story side bay window, and a slightly shorter gambrel-roof rear ell. A front veranda that extends past the ends of the house supports a pair of polygonal second-story bay windows flanking a large, rectangular, flat-roof central bay topped by a roof balustrade. This central bay is surmounted by an attic-level front gambrel containing a recessed balcony. The house was built for

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Westerly Road (cont.)

William H. Haile of Springfield, one-time Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

- 233 Pendleton House (ca 1840s): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, side-hall-plan, clapboard Greek Revival dwelling with a pediment-form front gable containing a lunette window. The main entrance has side lights and a simple enframing of narrow boards. There are extensive additions to the rear and modern alterations, such as some modern sash in place of original windows. The house was built for a member of the Pendleton family, one of the earliest families to settle at Watch Hill.
- 234 Cedar Brae, now the Chalet (1897): A low 2-story, flank-gable-roof dwelling with an end-gable central front pavilion, a stickwork front porch, and deep overhanging eaves. It was built for the Misses Susan Keith of Baltimore and Eleanor B. Congdon of Providence.
- 235 Ivy Cottage (1850s?, remodeled ca 1895): An asymmetrical dwelling, clad partly in shingle and partly in aluminum siding, comprising two sections of different vintage. The original portion is a 2-story, gable-roof, mid-19th-century vernacular cottage. Perpendicular to this section is a larger 1½-story Modern Colonial-style addition with a massive gable roof that sweeps down in a curve on one flank. The later section has a recessed porch under the curved flank that extends across the narrow end. This section also has gabled dormers and an oriel window in the end gable.
- 236 Collins House, later Manham or Main Brace (ca 1850s): A long, tall 1½-story, cross-gable-roof, clapboard 19th-century vernacular dwelling with an off-center veranda across part of the facade and a glazed, recessed porch in one end of the building (a later alteration).
- 237 Building (early 20th-century): A small, 1-story, hip-roof, white-painted brick structure with an off-center entrance and a shed-roof rear section. The doors and windows are set in segmental arch openings. This building, now a residence, has an industrial look to it and may have been built as some sort of a utility service building.
- 238 Sunshine Cottage (1898 with additions 1917-20; Chapman, Fraser & Bliven of Boston, architects for additions): A rambling Modern Colonial structure with massive flank-gambrel roofs containing its second story and attic. It comprises a symmetrical central block flanked by splayed side wings. The central block has a recessed central entrance under a projecting Tuscan-column, hip-roof porch;

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twin bay windows flanking the entrance; a central front gambrel with a recessed balcony; and hip-roof dormers at second-story and attic level. The wings are asymmetrical, with polygonal second-story bays and dormers. The roof of the central block has a deep front overhang, supported by columns, which extends as a hipped pent roof on columns across the facade of the side wings. The house was built for William A. Procter of Procter & Gamble and was sold in 1914 to Richard B. Mellon of Pittsburgh, president of the Mellon National Bank and a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. The Mellons enlarged the house and commissioned the Olmsted Brothers firm to plan the landscaping.

YORK ROAD

NC 239 House (1980-81): A 2- to 3-story, gable-roof, vertical-board modern dwelling with casement windows and a large rear deck.

YOSEMITE VALLEY ROAD

NC 240 The Lodge (1910s?): A 1-story, hip-roof, rectangular-block structure with asbestos-shingle wall cover. It resembles a mid-20th-century ranch house but was built as a chauffeur's residence and garage for Graydon (see number 157).

NC 241 House (1981): A 1½-story, flank-gable, vertical-board, Contemporary-style cottage with a shed-roof clerestory rising above the gable roof.

NC 242 Wildridge (1960s): A 1-story, flank-gable-roof, ranch-type tract house.

NC 243 House (1940s? with earlier section?): A small 1-story, gable-roof cottage, nearly hidden from view by shrubbery, with a massive stone chimney and an extensive porch glazed with jalousie windows. It may incorporate part of an early 20th-century outbuilding once affiliated with Ridge End (number 244); if so, it has been greatly altered.

244 Ridge End (1907 with 1910 addition): A plain 2½-story, gable-roof dwelling comprising two wings arranged at an obtuse angle. It has asymmetrical fenestration, three 1-story columned porches, a 2-story bay window, and hip-roof dormers. The house is set on a hillside with a rubblestone basement a story above grade on the interior-angle side. The house was occupied at one time by the A.L. Dickinsons of New York and later by James C. Farrell of Albany.

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Yosemite Valley Road (cont.)

- 245 Clarmar, also White House (ca 1900 with later alterations; Warrington G. Laurence of Detroit, architect): An imposing 2½-story, hip-roof, high-style Colonial Revival dwelling trimmed with pilasters and modillion cornices. Its front veranda (now glazed) with porte-cochere extension is topped by a Chinese Chippendale roof balustrade (altered from its original form with balusters) and has a central, curved, Tuscan-column projection in front of a shallow central entrance pavilion. The entrance pavilion is topped by a pediment containing an oculus. This pediment is flanked on each side by a pedimented dormer containing an arched window. Paired exterior end chimneys constructed of rubblestone are the only features that do not conform with the sophisticated neo-classical design of the building, which now has extensive rear additions. The house was built for William G. Clark of Newark and later became the property of Chauncey G. Parker, a prominent attorney who practiced in Newark and Washington, D.C.
- 246 House (early 20th century): An asymmetrical, 1½-story, cross-gable-roof stone and shingle cottage with a glass greenhouse wing. It was probably built as the gardner's cottage for Clarmar (see number 245).
- NC 247 House (early 20th century with later alterations): A low 1-story, hip-roof, stucco dwelling with a garage incorporated into its mass. It resembles a mid-20th-century ranch-type tract house but was probably built as a garage and chauffeur's cottage for one of the large houses nearby. It is now a private residence.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates *1700–1935* Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Watch Hill is significant as a well preserved example of a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century summer resort, reflecting the popularization of vacations during that period as an aspect of modern urban industrial life. The village is a manifestation of modes of socialization and concepts of leisure, recreation, and even health care that evolved in the Victorian era. The buildings in the Watch Hill Historic District document the area's transformation from an agrarian community to a summer resort. They are notable for their degree of visual unity and compatibility and their skillful integration into the landscape. Certain sections of the village, laid out in the picturesque, fluid manner first adopted for the design of rural cemeteries and suburbs, stand as a good example of one type of nineteenth-century community planning. Watch Hill joins Newport and Narragansett as the three chief exemplars in Rhode Island of the summer-resort movement. Narragansett, though larger than Watch Hill, is less intact, with much of its historical fabric destroyed by fires, storms, and urban renewal. Among Rhode Island summer resorts today, Watch Hill is second only to Newport in its environmental character and the architectural quality of its constituent buildings.

The strategic importance of the Watch Hill region was recognized from an early date. The Niantic Indians reputedly used the area as a lookout in the early seventeenth century, to watch for attack parties of Montaup Indians. In the 1740s a watch post was established on the highest knoll here by the colony of Rhode Island during King George's War. These activities are memorialized today in the name of the community.

The first European settlement at Watch Hill came in the 1660s, when present-day Washington County, Rhode Island, was known as the King's Province, a territory claimed by Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. In 1662 the Massachusetts Bay Colony granted 500 acres on the easterly side of the Pequot (Pawcatuck) River to Captain Daniel Gookin, encompassing the Watch Hill peninsula. Captain Gookin erected a dwelling on the property for a tenant farmer. Through the late seventeenth and eighteenth century, the property changed hands and was eventually subdivided. For the most part, however, it remained in large tracts owned by only a few families. Among the early landholders were the Hannah and the Pendleton families. By the late eighteenth century, the area southwesterly of the Syndicate Line (see district map and definition below) had been divided into twelve lots, consolidated in the possession of the Foster and Willcox families. Two eighteenth-century censuses list three heads of households residing at Watch Hill: Jonathan Foster, Jonathan Foster, Jr., and Hezekiah Willcox in 1774;

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cole, J.R., History of Washington and Kent Counties, R.I. (New York: 1899)
 PP. 265-272, 341-342, 350-351, 362-363.

(See Continuation Sheet #62)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property c. 629 acres

Quadrangle name Mystic, CT - NY - RI and

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References Watch Hill, RI - CT

A

1	9	2	6	2	7	0	0	4	5	7	8	7	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	9	2	6	3	1	4	0	4	5	7	8	0	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	9	2	6	2	5	2	0	4	5	7	7	3	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	9	2	6	0	6	6	0	4	5	7	6	1	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

1	9	2	5	8	3	7	0	4	5	7	6	4	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

1	9	2	5	8	1	7	0	4	5	7	6	7	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the northern corner of the district, at the intersection of the shore of Little Narragansett Bay and the eastern lot line of lot 15,
 (See Continuation Sheet #63)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert O. Jones, Jr.; Senior Historic Preservation Planner

organization R.I. Historical Preservation Comm. date

street & number 150 Benefit Street telephone 401-277-2678

city or town Providence state Rhode Island 02903

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 7-25-85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register date 9/5/85

[Signature]
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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and George Foster, Hezekiah Willcox, and Peleg Willcox in 1790. In addition to the residences of these men there were other houses on the various parcels, but the total number of dwellings was probably no more than six or seven.

In 1793 the customs collector of the Port of Pawcatuck first approached the U.S. Department of the Treasury concerning the establishment of a lighthouse, preferably at Watch Hill. The federal government purchased Watch Hill Point from George Foster in 1806 and erected a lighthouse on the site two years later. Jonathan Nash was appointed the first keeper of the light. Watch Hill became an important post in a growing network of light stations intended to promote safe navigation and maritime transport along the coast. The original lighthouse was replaced by the present structure in 1856 and a life-saving station was added in 1879 (supplanted by a newer building in 1907-08; both now demolished), the latter in recognition of Watch Hill's key position.

The impetus for more intensive development of the Watch Hill peninsula came from the advent and growth of tourism in the nineteenth century. The practice of vacationing was a consequence of industrialization and urbanization and the changes they wrought in American society. The stress and hectic pace of modern life in congested, dirty, and noisy manufacturing cities prompted a desire on the part of people to escape to more congenial surroundings for relaxation and recreation, which contributed to the evolution of resorts as places offering a respite from quotidian existence. During this period, a break from daily routine was seen not merely as advisable but imperative to the maintenance of physical and mental well being. In the words of a Watch Hill promotional pamphlet, published in 1887:

...Why do we all want to leave our comfortable homes in summer, and what kind of change do we want? It is hardly necessary to answer the first question, so universal is the desire for such a change. The busy man needs rest from the overtaxing cares and worry of the active and often anxious commercial demands on his physical powers during the busy season; the wife and mother relief from the cares of housekeeping, and the enervating duties of her position in society; the children, weaned of their books, need recuperation for their tired brains, so overtaxed by the stuffing and cramming of our modern schools, and need a fresh supply of oxygen to put red blood in their veins, a healthy color into their cheeks, and a measure of vigor into their muscles. What is wanted is freedom from care, a complete rest, a cool, bracing atmosphere, change of scene, and opportunities for healthful recreation.

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Ironically, it was the burgeoning industrial economy itself that created a class of individuals with the financial resources and leisure time to get away from the perceived detrimental aspects of the new socio-economic order.

Development of the summer colony at Watch Hill followed general trends common to many American resorts. Early visitors, focussing their attention on the area's picturesque setting and pleasant climate, were at first content with boarding-house and hotel accommodations and social activities centered on outdoor recreation and hotel functions. In time, those who desired more privacy and comfort than the hotels offered built their own vacation houses. Seasonal dwellings were also built by real-estate investors who rented to families that wanted the advantages of a private residence but did not want to or could not afford to incur the expense of maintaining their own cottage. As the community became more established, additional facilities and institutions were created, many of which replicated features of life back home which the sojourners were ostensibly trying to leave behind them.

Light Keeper Jonathan Nash apparently saw the potential for development of the spectacular seaside landscape at Watch Hill, for he began to acquire property. By 1920 his holdings extended across the neck from Little Narragansett Bay to the ocean, bordered on the north and south by lands of George Foster.

The tourist industry had its inception in the 1830s when Jonathan Nash began to take boarders in his house. About 1835 he retired as light keeper and built the first hotel, the Watch Hill House. This was followed by the construction of the Narragansett House in 1844, the Atlantic House in 1855-56, the Plympton House in 1865, the Ocean House and Larkin House in 1868, and the Bay-View House about 1870.

Tourists were attracted to Watch Hill primarily from the west and north. Most came from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, and others from Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Hartford, Connecticut, and Springfield, Massachusetts. Few came from Providence or Boston--the latter with fashionable resorts in closer proximity on the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay. The visitors traveled by rail, detraining at Stonington, Connecticut, to complete the journey by steamer across Little Narragansett Bay, a three-mile trip which was easier than the six-mile ride overland from the station at Westerly center.

The early evolution of the community is documented in the 1870 Beers Atlas of Rhode Island. From the old winding road leading from Westerly Village to Watch Hill Point (present-day Watch Hill and Westerly Roads

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and Bluff Avenue), two cross streets (Plympton and Larkin) connected to a street along the bay shore (Bay Street). The map shows six hotels; eight dwellings, including one used as a boarding house, the Dickens House; and a school house (built 1852). The houses were all owned by the year-round residents. Four decades after its beginning as a vacation spot, Watch Hill was still a hotel resort, with no seasonal summer cottages.

The first dwelling designed and built specifically as a summer residence was put up for Connecticut Governor James L. Howard of Hartford, on land west of the Watch Hill House. Some of the existing year-round houses were subsequently purchased for use as summer homes--such as the Fitch House, bought by Mrs. J.P. Harvey (now partly destroyed by fire), and Albert W. Crandall's house, occupied by Governor Julius Catlin--and a few seasonal cottages were built. Extensive development, however, was hampered by the lack of available building sites. Most land in the village was held by the hotel owners, who were reluctant to sell lots to enable the construction of houses that would block their sea vistas. Immediately northeast of the village, a section of the former George Foster homestead, since sold out of the family and known as the Everett Farm, ran across the neck from the bay to the ocean, blocking the natural expansion of the village up the neck.

In 1886 three Cincinnati businessmen, Lyneas Norton, Jacob S. Burnet, and Walter St. John Jones, joined together to purchase the Everett Farm. These gentlemen, commonly known as the Cincinnati Syndicate, hired M.D. Burke, a land surveyor from their Ohio home town, to subdivide the Everett estate into house lots. The plan that Burke drew included 101 lots ranging from 4891 to 160,000 square feet, disposed along winding streets arranged to harmonize with and capitalize upon the rolling terrain. In the words of a promotional text published by the syndicate:

This estate, which has so long retarded the growth of Watch Hill,...has recently been purchased for the express purpose of division into cottage sites, of dimensions, situation, and prices to suit all tastes. Persons of very moderate means and economical habits may now enjoy the...ocean air and scenery at Watch Hill, in common with the wealthy....

The average lot size in the Everett Farm subdivision was approximately 35,000 square feet, just under one acre. A number of purchasers bought adjoining lots to ensure adequate space for their requirements. Thirty-eight of the lots were sold in the first six months after the platting of the farm, but construction followed slowly. About thirty-three houses were erected on the Everett tract by 1895, not all by the original purchasers.

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Though the Everett Farm was less than half built up at the turn of the century, other opportunities for building cottages were opened as well. In 1896 William A. Procter and William P. Anderson of Cincinnati acquired the Potter Farm, northeasterly of the Syndicate Line (the northeasterly border of the Everett Farm) on the northerly side of Westerly Road. The old Potter farmhouse was converted into a guest house, subsequently known as the Misquamicut Inn, and the acreage was divided into house lots. Some time later Stanton S. Pendleton subdivided his property, across Westerly Road from the Potter Farm. In both sections the new streets were laid out along curvilinear paths that continued the Everett Farm development.

As the seasonal population of Watch Hill swelled, various facilities and services were created that catered to the summer inhabitants. In general, institutions that met the needs of both hotel visitors and cottagers were founded earlier, such as the chapel society. As the number of cottagers grew, organizations arose that were more closely related to their way of life, such as the country club and yacht club.

The Watch Hill Chapel Society was incorporated in 1875 by forty prominent summer residents. The following year George M. Nash, proprietor of the Ocean House, gave the society a lot across the street from his hotel. A chapel building designed by George Keller of Hartford was completed on the site in 1887. It was a union chapel which houses interdenominational Protestant services conducted by visiting clergymen, as well as Catholic masses and separate services for black servants. The Modern Gothic chapel edifice was enlarged in 1902 following the original style of the building, and was completely refurbished into a neo-Colonial structure in 1928. The chapel remains an important center of community life today.

A commercial district evolved along Bay Street. It included dry-goods and specialty shops, restaurants and lunch rooms, and provisions stores that supplied the cottage colony. In 1879 a traveling carnival left behind a flying-horse carousel which became a fixture at the end of Bay Street, an isolated incident that provided the village with what is perhaps its best known landmark. The community was substantial enough to warrant establishment of a post office here in 1883. A trolley line, the Pawcatuck Valley Street Railway, was completed in 1894, linking Watch Hill to Westerly center. This improvement was apparently promoted to Westerly businessmen who sought to draw customers from the area. Many Watch Hill residents considered the trolley a nuisance that obstructed carriage--and later auto--traffic on the Westerly Road. They also feared that steamer service from Stonington would be discontinued, forcing them to make less convenient train connections through Westerly station via the trolley. The street railway operated summers until 1921, when it was discontinued.

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The Watch Hill Improvement Society was founded by a group of gentlemen in 1888 and incorporated a year later. Its stated aims were "...to develop and improve the village of Watch Hill, cultivate public spirit, quicken the social and intellectual life of the people, secure public health, beautify and build up the village, and render Watch Hill a still more inviting and desirable place of residence." The provision of programs for intellectual and cultural enrichment went along with the Victorian notion that leisure time should be spent in educational as well as recreational pursuits. However, as the number of cottages grew, the emphasis of the society shifted to issues of civic betterment and beautification. By 1900 control of the Improvement Society has passed to the women of the community. The village's public sculptures and monuments were placed under the auspices of the group.

The Misquamicut Golf Club was founded in 1895 and the Watch Hill Yacht Club in 1913 to provide recreational and social activities. The golf club laid out a nine-hole course in 1896 on the south side of Ocean View Highway, with a clubhouse converted from an old corn crib on the property. The club subsequently acquired a large tract on the opposite side of the highway, back of the former Pendleton farm. Here a new course was built and a clubhouse was constructed in 1901. The course has since been redesigned and the club building has been enlarged. The Yacht Club erected a building on pilings in Watch Hill Cove in 1922. This structure was destroyed by the hurricane of 1938 and replaced the following year. Both clubs survive today as centers of Watch Hill social life.

The growth of Watch Hill ultimately called for the provision of certain basic municipal services. In 1901 the Watch Hill Fire District was incorporated. This organization, funded by a special assessment levied on property owners, provided fire protection and later oversaw construction and maintenance of a system of piped water connected to the Westerly water works, which eliminated the village's reliance on private wells with windmill pumps. The Fire District built an engine house in 1910 that still stands off Bay Street (see entry 33). The present station, on Westerly Road outside the district, was erected as a replacement in 1952. The Fire District organization functions as a sort of local "town council" for management of the village's civic affairs.

The shabby condition of the waterfront along Bay Street in the early years of this century prompted the formation in 1908-10 of a Park Commission that developed as an offshoot of the Fire District. The Park Commission was authorized by the Rhode Island General Assembly to acquire and demolish unsightly structures to create a shoreline park that was landscaped and ornamented with public sculptures.

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Watch Hill's heyday lasted from the 1880s through the early decades of the twentieth century. By the end of this period the hotels had slipped into decline and the community had become primarily a cottage colony. The Plympton House and Larkin House were both demolished in 1906, the latter to clear the way for an enclave of new summer houses. Thereafter, a series of disasters had a significant impact on the physical fabric of the area. A fire in October 1916 destroyed the Watch Hill and Colonial (formerly the Atlantic) Houses, the upper floors of the Columbia House, and two dwellings. Another fire in February 1938 consumed eight structures in the village. The worst damage by far was wrought by the hurricane of 21 September 1938. Thirty-nine cottages and five buildings of the Watch Hill Beach Association were swept off Napatree Point, and eight other houses were damaged by winds gusting up to 200 miles per hour and high seas that flooded buildings atop forty-foot bluffs along East Beach. After the hurricane most homes and shops were repaired and the beach association and yacht club buildings were replaced, but no houses were built on Napatree, and the present undeveloped state of the point is an outcome of this devastating storm.

Although a number of new buildings have been constructed here in the past forty-five years, Watch Hill remains primarily a product of its development as a resort during the years from 1870 through 1940. The houses in the district exemplify American domestic architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. They illustrate the use of eclecticism to create a form of architectural expression based on an inventive synthesis of elements adapted from historical sources. They reflect the evolution from the more idiosyncratic compositions of the 1880s, which often combined features from different styles, to the more academic designs for period houses in the 1910s and 1920s. Most dwellings from the earlier years are in a hybrid style combining characteristics of the Queen Anne with those of the Modern Colonial or Shingle Style, often with asymmetrical, artfully picturesque massing influenced by European medieval design. The academicism that dominated architectural practice after 1910 brought a change to more studied dwellings in style such as the Colonial Revival, English Cottage, Tudor Revival, and Norman Farmhouse. Still, many houses of the 1910s and 1920s followed a basic format derived from the Colonial Revival with "modern" touches such as deep overhanging eaves with extended-rafter stick bracketing. This country-house architecture for the well-to-do represented the epitome of good taste and served as a model for the design of middle-class suburban residences.

The houses at Watch Hill are also notable as a collection of buildings by architects from all over the United States, a consequence of the common custom in resort communities of seasonal residents bringing in outside

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architects for commissions, usually but not always from the patrons' home towns. Among the architects who worked at Watch Hill were people distinguished in their own localities and those of national reputation, together with some whose backgrounds cannot be readily traced. The list includes William John Cherry of New York; Gardner, Pyne & Gardner of Springfield, Massachusetts; E.F. Gilbert of New York; Edward F. Hinkle of Philadelphia; Warrington G. Lawrence; Henry W. Wilkinson of Syracuse, New York; Greenleaf & Cobb of Boston; George Keller, one of the foremost architects of Hartford, Connecticut; Tracey & Magonigle of New York; Mott B. Schmidt, a New York society architect well known in the 1910s and 1920s; William Ralph Emerson of Boston; Grosvenor Atterbury and John A. Tompkins of New York; Wilson Eyre of Philadelphia; and John Russell Pope.

Though the custom of seasonal migration that spawned Watch Hill's development has changed since the turn of the century, the area survives today as a mixed neighborhood of year-round inhabitants with a considerable number of summer residents from greater New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D.C. Watch Hill is a remarkably well preserved historical community notable for its architectural and environmental quality and its evocation of an important phase in American social history.

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assessors' plat 172; thence southerly along the eastern lot line of said lot 15 to the northerly curb of Misquamicut Road; thence along the northerly curb of Misquamicut Road to a point opposite the easterly lot line of lot 22; thence straight across Misquamicut Road, continuing along the easterly line of lot 22 and straight across Popon Road to the southerly curb of Popon Road; thence easterly along the southern curb of Popon Road, continuing across a fork in the road to follow the southerly curb of the fork leading to Watch Hill Road, to its intersection with the westerly curb of Watch Hill Road; thence southerly along the westerly curb of Watch Hill Road to the point of intersection with the southerly lot line of lot 35; thence across the intersection of Watch Hill and Ridge Roads to a point on the southerly curb of Ridge Road along the northern side of lot 53A, assessors' plat 179; thence easterly along the southern curb of Ridge Road, continuing around the cul-de-sac at the end of Ridge Road to the point marking the southern end of the western lot line of lot 39, assessors' plat 173; thence northerly and southeasterly, following the western and north-easterly lot lines of said lot 39, to the northwesterly curb of Pautipaug Way; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly curb of Pautipaug Way to the southwestern lot line of a portion of lot 40; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of lot 40, to a corner; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly lot lines of lots 40 and 42 to the point of intersection with the line between lots 19 and 11; thence following in a clockwise direction around the complex boundary of lot 11 to its point of intersection with the western end of the southerly curb of Browning Road; thence easterly along the southerly curb of Browning Road to a point opposite the boundary between lot 47, assessors' plat 162 and lot 18, assessors' plat 174; thence across Browning Road, following in a clockwise direction around the boundary of lot 18, plat 174 to its intersection with the northeastern lot line of lot 3; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly line of lot 3 to the northerly curb of Ocean View Highway; thence southeasterly along the northerly curb of Ocean View Highway to a point opposite the north-easterly lot line of lot 23, assessors' plat 180; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly lot line of lot 23 to the shore of Block Island Sound; thence southwesterly northwesterly, and northerly along the shore of Block Island Sound to the tip of Napatree Point; thence southerly, easterly, and generally northeasterly along the irregular coastline of Little Narragansett Bay to the point of beginning at the eastern lot line of lot 15, assessors' plat 172.

Justification

The boundary is drawn to encompass all buildings and their grounds that historically and architecturally make up the village of Watch Hill as it developed from the colonial period up to 1935, excluding as much as possible modern and non-contributing structures. The extensive property

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of the Misquamicut Golf Club is included for the architectural quality of the clubhouse, the scenic value of its landscaped grounds, and the important role of the club in the history of social life at Watch Hill. Napatree Point is included because it has historically been part of the community, once built up with dwelling that were part of the village, and is a prominent landform in the vistas of seascape and landscape here. These vistas are a constituent element of the unique visual character of Watch Hill and are important to an understanding of the district's history, for they were instrumental in encouraging the development of this area as a summer resort.